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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 96

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Agricultural.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE STATE FAIR.

The Business Committee of the State last winter.

\$1,500 for the fitting up of the grounds and of superior excellence.

roofs, the eaves projecting well forward to meat! shade from sun or carry off the water in case The accommodations for horses and cattle will be more ample, and the stalls better the general welfare." built and arranged than any the Society has ever had. The arrangements for water will also be found very convenient. A new hay barn has also been erected, and that very troublesome matter, the supply of hay and evident the people interested in the Jackson grounds are anxious to make the coming

In the Breeders' Gazette of this week appears a communication from Judge T. C. Jones, of Delaware, Ohio, on this subject, which seems to place the question discussed in its proper light in relation to the live stock interests of the various States. It is substantially the ground taken up by the FARMER, and we are pleased to see such a conservative and clear-headed man as Judge Jones indorse the position assumed as correct. The Judge says:

"In your observations on the dressedmeat industry, appearing in a recent issue, I was somewhat surprised to see that you did not notice its influence upon the local cattle market in the country towns. The great majority of our farmers, you know, seldom ship cattle, sheep or swine to distant markets. They depend upon local purchasers, and as respects cattle they rely largely upon the butchers of the neighboring towns. Dry cows, though frequently furnishing beef of excellent quality, are not wanted for shipping. If the local butchers are to be forced to handle the dressed meat sent from a few large slaughtering establishments or retire from the business, it is obvious that the country must be cut off, to the serious loss of the farmers who have this stock for sale. Already we hear complaints of this and Pennsylvania.

"If this trade, now pressing local butchers out of business by offering their meat at lower rates than men handling good farm

stock can afford, is to continue and increase as it has been doing the last year, I conceive that not only local butchers, but cattlegrowers in their neighborhoods, will suffer to such an extent that the effect will be felt in other interests as well. If all local markets and local manufactures are to be broken up under the assumption that the larger the business the cheaper the product, etc." it is easy to see the detriment which our present diversified industries must suffer.

"It has heretofore been our boast that these industries, scattered as they are through all sections of the country, conducted by a great multitude of proprietors, has been the chief cause of the intelligence and independent character of our people. Are we to encourage the concentration of all the local business stations and manufacturing establishments into mammoth incorunder the plea that we shall have cheaper ence of the change upon the industrial meat trade, that they furnish meat of qualty equal to the best killed by the local butchers, we all know it to be false. We know that good cattle are selling higher at points where this dressed meat is slaughtered than in any of the country towns or that their costomers say their meat is good, and to some extent this is probably true. Many consumers of beef pronounce upon the tenderness of the fiber, giving no atteninspection to the grounds. Here they found on the hooks in refrigerator cars or houses the improvement of the buildings generally. the unreflecting consumer might regard the

of meat are costing the consumers compared sheds and fences destroyed by fire, while with the low price of cattle on foot, in of this paper, and is my excuse for reportthey have passed \$400 over to the State addition to the fact mentioned by The ing none of the regular proceedings of the Society to be used in making such repairs | Gazette, to wit: that the coarser parts are | meeting. as are needed in the exhibition buildings, hard to sell at paying prices, it is to be President Lyon and Treasurer Pearsall noted that the hides and tallow fetch but were present at the meeting, also E. H. We visited the grounds on Tuesday last, half the price paid for them in former years. Scott, for Ann Arbor, and E. C. Reid, of in company with Hon. John C. Sharp, who And another important fact to be noted in Allegan, as members of the Executive Comhad charge of the work, and the work of this connection is that butchers are required mittee of the State Society. At a meeting preparation is being pushed ahead rapidly. to cut off and throw into the tallow tub all to consider some important business, E. C. The old line of fence on the north side has the fat, even of the best roasting pieces and Reid, of Allegan, was appointed as Secrebeen all torn down and a new one put up. steaks. For this reason cattle well fattened tary, to fill the position of C. W. Garfield, Along this are 500 feet of new cattle stalls, are not salable at paying prices, and some resigned. W. A. Brown, of Benton Harmade large and roomy, with tight shingled | theorists begin to talk of breeding for lean | bor, succeeds Mr. Reid as a member of the

"With a pretty large experience in cattleroofed in the same manner. Every tenth and feeding of steers for Eastern markets, stall is a bull stall, and all are well built and a very wide observation of the growth and rain proof. In all there will be accom- and business management of these indusmodations for over 600 head of cattle, which | tries, I think I can hardly be mistaken in ought to furnish every one with good quar- saying that the scheme of concentrating all

A Railroad Car for Live Foultry.

A car arrived in New York recently fitted straw, will be arranged so as to make it as up for the transportation of live poultry. It convenient as possible to exhibitors. It is is called the "Jenkins' Patent Live Poaltry Car," and created quite a stir among poultry dealers of New York City. The car is fair a successful one, and are going to have a handsome piece of workmanship, being everything in fine shape and in ample time. composed of 108 sectional coops, encased with wire netting, with a small door on the side of each deck or floor, through which THE DRESSED BEEF MONOPOLY. | side of each decomposition of the loading and unloading is done. The object is to prevent the heavy shrinkage which is now so unavoidably prevalent in the present mode of transportation, and the feeding and watering facilities are excellent. The design, undoubtedly, is very humane and should receive much praise when compared to the slaughtering manner in which shipments are now made, often one-tenth of the load arriving dead. Commenting on the practicability of this car the Daily Bulletin of that city says: " As the receiver has to procure coops to put the stock in, which are generally consumed by the buyer, and also obtain extra help, owing to the additional labor and inconvenience in unloading, there is no saving for the shipper, as it seems almost impracticable at present for shipments to be made in this style of cars."

MR. B. J. BIDWELL, of Tecumseh, Lenawee County, has sold to Messrs. Reynolds & Palmer the Shorthorn bull Mazurka's Oxford 44th, by Mazurka's Oxford 37th 52766, dam Minnie 8th. Also, to John S. Smith, of Marshall, Mich., the young bull Mazurka's Oxford 50th, by Mazurka's Oxthe demand for the "butchers' stock" in ford 37th 52766, dam Cherry 10th by Breadalbane 2d 37792

> other enterprise is the growing of melons COTTON was once king of crops in Amer-

place of honor being given to corn.

THE FRUIT-GROWERS' MEETING AT BENTON HARBOR.

The joint meeting of the West Michigan Fruit-Growers' Society and the State Horticultural Society, of which a notice appeared in a recent number of the FARMER, convened in Grange Hall, in Benton Harbor, on the evening of June 13th. There had been some efforts made, and some induce-Lake Shore Society. Early in the year Presi-Society held at Grand Rapids last winter, maturity. but very properly declined when he found none of the other officers of his Society had been notified of the meeting. Neither the chairman of the executive committee nor the secretary knew of the meeting, until it was announced through the Grand Rapids porated companies at a few trading centers papers, and copied all over the State, that such a meeting had actually been held, and products, disregarding altogether the influ- that the State had been farmed out to the three interests of horticulture, pomology, classes interested, whose prosperity is so and landscape gardening. How much of essential to the public welfare? As regards this was intended for real business, and the claim of parties conducting the dressed- how much mere reportorial effusiveness is in such a division of labor. They had thought that their interests were but subserved by a continuation of their organization as it then existed. A very large per cities where it is for sale. But we are told cent of the area of the State devoted to fruit growing is included within the scope of territory covered by this Society; and any transportation arrangements made, very the quality of meat with no other idea than generally affected the whole membership. The charge that this is sectional is tion whatever to its quality as regards admitted, but causes which are plainly juiciness or flavor. And as the tenderloin enough understood without repeating, of a Texas steer may not be as tough as a make it so. It was very generally round steak of a well bred animal grazed on believed by members of the West Michi-Agricultural Society had a meeting at Jack- our highly flavored grasses, and even the gan, that some proposition looking to a son recently, and afterwards paid a visit of loin roast of a Texan bullock, after hanging closer union with the State Society would he submitted to them at this meeting: but a number of changes had been made, all for two or three weeks, might appear more no such measure was presented or considerlooking towards better and more ample tender than the delicious and savory meat ed. The first meeting was a joint one and accommodations for live stock exhibits, and of our best cattle cooked as soon as dressed, the welcoming address by Col. Ward was a pleasant greeting for both societies. The re-The work is being done under the auspices former as the best. The truth, however, is sponses were from members from each. At of the Jackson County Agricultural Society, that in most of our towns in this part of the a meeting of the Executive Committee of according to an agreement made with them | country, cattle of the best quality have been | the West Michigan Society, the MICHIGAN and are selling for ruinously low prices, and FARMER was adopted as the mouthpiece Jackson County has appropriated the butchers, as a rule, are furnishing meat for all of its reports, and Secretary LaFleur

Executive Committee, What plans are vegetating for publishing the State Reports of rain. Then all the old stalls are being growing, pedigree stock, and the grazing I am not advised about. Mr. Reid is in every way qualified to supervise, compile and publish the yearly volume, but whether it will be forthcoming time will determine. The revenue of the State Society has always been increased somewhat through the disters. The horse stalls are also being put the marketing and slaughtering of live tribution of these public reports. The State into shape, and a few new ones built. stock in a few of the great cities of the law makes the State Horticultural Society country must prove seriously detrimental to the medium for the distribution of a portion of the reports, giving fruit growers the preference. The West Michigan Society has had some cause for complaint about this distribution. They have offered to furnish matter for publication in the reports, and have only asked volumes in sufficient quantity to supply its membership, but the ultimatum of becoming tributary to the State Society, and paying fifty cents per member, which is the whole fee required for a yearly membership, has prevented the West Michigan from receiving a single copy, except as the members procured them from some other source.

The report of a committee, appointed at a previous meeting, through its chairman, J. C. Gould, of Paw Paw, whose duty was to present the claims of the society for a proper share of the reports, made a little ripple of excitement on the last day of the meeting. But H. C. Sherwood, of the West Michigan, who was then presiding, succeeded in reducing the friction, which tended toward a fracture, and the joint meeting closed with evidences of good feeling all round, The December meeting will be at Fennyille, in Allegan Co., in the heart of the peach district of that county, and some interesting matters will come before the meeting. Benton Harbor and St. Joseph-a mile apart, are the shipping points for a large territory given over almost exclusively to growing fruit for the Chicago and other western markets. The daily boat, which leaves at 9 P. M. in the fruit season, is loaded to its utmost capacity. No less than 14,000 packages of fruit, mostly berries. have been carried at one trip. Peach growing succumbed to the vellows disease twelve or fifteen years ago, but the young peach trees now growing are entirely free from the malady, and are set with all the fruit they can bear. At Benton Harbor is a large canning establishment which uses up

tomatoes by the acre in its season. An-

only a local reputation. It is dark green slightly netted with salmon colored flesh, oblong, egg-shaped, and gives the best satisfaction of anything they have experimented with. R. Morrill is the most extensive The plants are started under glass in boxes five inches square. It required 25 men

three weeks to set out this amount of ground. In this way every hill is assured from the start, and there are no fights with ments held out by the State Society, for a the million foes to plant life that lurk in conference with the fruit-growers' of the every favored spot. There are about 175 acres now set to melons near Benton Hardent Phillips was invited to attend the meet- bor, and the customers for the coming crop ing of the Executive Committee of the State are already secured and are awaiting their

There is much interest manifested in a "Fruit Exchange," that shall make a market at the shipping point for the fruit, where the grower can exchange his product for the money and forego the risk from that point until the returns come back. It is proposed to relegate all these chances to those who make it a business, and make the fruitgrower only what his name implies, and not a conglomeration of peddler, shipper, spy, and detective all in one.

A ride of five miles out in any direction from either of the towns above mentioned not generally known. It is certain that the is a rare sight. It is almost one continuous West Michigan fruit-growers had no voice stretch of vineyards and berry plantations as far as one can see. A. C. G.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

FOSTORIA, June 14, 1888. 'The advocates of compulsory manual labor in an agricultural school, says Prof. Massey in the American Farmer, as quoted by the press, lose sight of the fact that the object of these schools is not the training of farm laborers, but the training and developing of executive talent, which shall be employed in future years in the skillful management and direction of farm laborers. There will always be hewers of wood and and the student will find when he takes charge of a farm that any of his negro laborers can beat him at the manual exer-

cises he has spent so much time to learn."

The foregoing is clipped from the last weekly issue of the Detroit Free Press. and I cannot allow its statements to go out before the agricultural readers of that paper without a vigoress protest. Michigan occupies a proud rosition among the galaxy of States of the American union. and no one star in her escu cheon shines was instructed to forward all reports and brighter before the country and before the buildings, and of this the County Society is "As to the high prices that the best cuts papers to it for publication. Such reports world than her Agricultural College. In The French Farmers are not Satisfied former has already the 70 fr. for the "fifth more open to improvement than the apple. agricultural education Michigan stands the will soon appear in the horticultural column pioneer State, and if there is any one thing that more than any or all others has contributed to our unprecedented success, it is that we have made theory and practice go hand in hand. Labor and study if not pushed to extremes are not incompatible with each other; a reasonable amount of manual labor gives activity to the blood, and to all the functions of the human system. It arouses the mind from that lethargy which settles over it as the inevitable accompanient of physical idleness. Furthermore, any lesson on agricultural sublearned, but when enforced by actua! practice in the field makes an impression that will not be soon forgotten. Had our Michigan educationalists all been of the Prof. Massey school, our Agricultural College would never have been heard of, except as a miserable failure, and its fate would have been pointed at throughout the land as a lesson to warn the people of the folly of "book farming." Little do the rank and file of our farmers know of the difficulties that our College has had, and still has to contend against, and among them all there is none more pernicious in its consequences and more embarrassing By her prohibitive tariff she keeps out than this one idea against manual schools. Let us look closely at this argument of Prof. that any of his negro laborers can beat him at the manual exercise he has spent so much time to learn." Let us examine this powers into his business, because for sooth negro may be stronger than he. And and so he gets up on his dignity and refuses to work-for be it remembered, there has been a great deal of pains taken to body. I take the liberty to assert that the man who has never soiled his hands with farm labor would make a very poor superintendent on the farm. Would it be likely and the Dalrymples of our land would to select as an overseer a dude who was too good to soil his hands with

their worldly prosperity, and for the few labors than the promulgation of this theory

of man, there is no one thing we should Havre or Liverpool, and the supply of first- and the merits of, the Northwestern Greentake more pains to inculcate than the class sheep is limited. The question is dignity and the honor of useful labor. Furthermore in a sanitary point of view it is most indispensable. "Toil and be grower; had just finished setting 56 acres. strong," says the poet. Thousands of the that from the home slaughter house. brightest youth of our land have been sacrificed on the altar of education, and sent to untimely graves, simply because they have been denied the pure air and exercise of out world could not save them, but had their studies been properly interlarded and relieved by out door exercise and moderate labor, to give health and vigor to the system and tone to the muscles, they might have been living and useful citizens to-day, instead of mouldering in untimely graves, and friends and kindred. Would to God that our educationalists thoroughly understood this principle, "A sound mind cannot exist in an enfeebled body." It is said that but in all our country's experience I can in a feeble body, and that was Alexander H. men will furnish the most striking proof of this principle. From Julius Cæsar and Peter the Great and Napoleon, down to Gladstone, Washington, Daniel Boone, Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln,

> illustrates his point by citing the fact that Boone lived hunting up to ninety." In conclusion let me say, all honor to Michigan's Agricultural College, and all honor to its able and faithful managers; and as such I include the State B. ard of

you will find that a strong body, like the

steam engine, is the propelling power that

preciates this principle when he speaks of

Agriculture with the College faculty, for they have always shown themselves level noblest occupation without getting the "big head" and trying to rise above that sphere for which Nature designed them.

OLD GENESEE. THE MEAT SUPPLY IN FRANCE.

with the Prices Obtained for Stock-Suggestions to Remedy an Evil.

From Our Paris Correspondent. Paris, June 5, 1888. next to prohibitive duties on imported meat and cereals, their position continues to throw much light on the perplexing subis this anomaly to signalize that the profor his fat stock, and the customer growls at the high price he has to pay the butcher. The cattle crisis in France, as has already been pointed out, is due to an over-production of stock, sent to market in a lean condition and left on the owner's hands. At fresh meat, chiefly mutton, shipped in refrigerators. This affects the Argentine Republic, as Australasia as yet exports no iced carcasses to France.

France has cried out very loudly because she was included in the new English duty of sixpence per bottle on bottled wines American pork, and America retaliates by excluding French wines, silks and works Massey's, for it deserves more than a passing of art. In 1885 the duty on iced mutton notice. He tells us: "There will always rom Buenos Ayres was seven fr. per 100 kilos. be hewers of wood and drawers of water | Since April, 1887, the duty has been raised without college education, and the student to 12 fr., and promises not to stop there. will find when he takes charge of a farm | France can export goods into England next to free of duty, while British merchandise imported into France is subjected to a tax equal to half its value. The Villette mar argument and follow it to its sequence. ket, or Paris Smithfield, regulates the price The student refuses to bring his physical of cattle on foot. During the three months ending December 31, 1887, there were sold 467,000 sheep; of this total 268,000 were of how about the negro? He sees that an ox, French origin, the remainder came from a horse or an elephant is stronger than he, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy. French breeders supplied 57 per cent, and foreigners 43. In addition to the above supply there are daily sold outside the city teach the negro that he is as good as any- 500 slaughtered sheep, forwarded from Germany.

Four establishments at Buenos Ayres during 1887 slaughtered and shipped one million sheep. About 10,000 carcasses are that the Jake Strawns, the Sullivants, exported per month to Havre, and sent on to Paris; that is, about six per cent of the mutton supply comes in the refrigerated form from the Argentine Republic. The labor? Furthermore, the boys we send to United States has closed its ports against our Agricultural College are not one-tenth | the admission of Australian and La Plata of them above the need of laboring for wools, and the mutton exporters of Buenos Ayres complain they cannot maintain the who are too high toned to labor, the country | dead meat trade unless their government has plenty of other institutions for them allows them a bounty. The shareholders The Agricultural College was not estab- in these meat factories complain they relished for such exalted beings, and they ceive no dividend and are being constantly may as well understand it first as last. called upon to pay for costly installations; Nothing could do more to cast discredit on the other hand the sheep farmer laments upon the cause of honest industrious farm | that the price he is paid for his products is unremunerative, and that he cannot find alof Prof. Massey's. While we are teach- ways a market for what he sends. The result in various quarters in Ohio, Indiana ica. It now occupies only fifth place, the for Chicago market. They grow but one ing the youth of the land how best to till proprietors of the frigerific houses reply, only

now accepted as settled that imported dead meat, except for a few persons of difficult taste, can hold its own in the market with

In Great Britain alone the demand for meat is greater than the supply of 500,000 tons, or ten times more than Buenos Ayres could dispatch, to say nothing of Australia. door employment. All the medicine in the The deficit meat supply in France is estimated at 150,000 tons annually. There cannot be much profit on the exportation of frozen mutton to judge by what arrives here from La Plata, as Australia sends none. The wholesale price of frigerized mutton is half a franc per lb. or ten sous; from this must be deducted about five sous per lb. to cover casting a gloom over the social circle of expenses of transport, duties, etc.; so that breeders and slaughter-house firms at Buenos Ayres have to seek their profits in the other moiety, that is, five sous per lb. As they are the middle and above all the work- joke to "sit down on the old man," as one there are exceptions to all general rules, ing classes, who are the clients of imported of them expressed it. fresh meat, home farmers ought to aim to think of but one man of really great mind produce good mutton at a moderate price for the relatively rich. Now, as in the case Stephens. A glance at the world's great of cattle so it is with sheep; they are the intermediaries who are the cause of the tion alone it has accomplished more during complaint on the part of the breeder and the consumer.

At Smithfield there is a cattle ring, or rather two, for the intermediaries take up what the first cannot directly embrace. Both combinations are fatally opposed to forces onward and backs up the action of a the interests of the farmer. The latter sells strong mind. The poet Byron well ap- a bullock on foot, weighing 10 cwt., for 410 fr.: the animal is transported to Paris and "the city's dwarfish pale abortions." and sold at Villette to a broker, called the chevilliard, who is master of the market. The chevillards purchase the cattle, slaughter them, and then sell the four quarters to the butchers. The latter kill no animals. The chevilliard retains for himself what he calls the "fifth quarter," or the offal, valued at 70 fr., and which is one of the principal sources of his profits. The chevilliards or headed on this subject. And last but not the agents buy from the farmer, according of the least importance I desire to say, all as it suits the wants of the ring. Its memhonor to that noble band of students, who bers unite to have officially announced a appreciate and accept the situation, and certain number of head of stock for sale; All that is needed is that painstaking and can learn both by theory and practice the they keep back reserves in the neighborhood of Paris, the market is short of suppiles, then up go prices. After a few hours | conditions render such labor necessary, and they send in more stock, and thus the shall seek out and propagate such promising gambling game is played.

the farmer at eight sous per lb. is sold by the | ical region may have an abundance of variechevilliard to the butcher at 12 sous, the ties well adapted to its needs. No fruit is parter to his credit. Transport and bar- and there is reason to believe that in rier dues will cost the butcher two sous ad- course of the present generation the common ditional. M. Baillet, an expert, states and universally propagated varieties of the that the butcher, if honest, ought to be con- apple in the Northwest will be descendants tent with a profit of two sous per lb., were of the native "crab." There has been ex-French farmers complain that despite the he to sell the various parts of the carcass hibited two different varieties of apples at their true value. As the butcher does bearing unmistakable proofs of legitimate no such thing, but sells secondary for first- descent from native thickets, which have unimproved. A parliamentary inquiry into class morsels, and mixes up two or three excited favorable attention. The cherry is the causes of the depression will in a short different kinds of meat, he can make 140 also amenable to the same laws, and the time issue its report, and which is expected fr. profit on six cwts. of dead meat—the best authorities now agree that American weight of the four quarters, instead of some trees are the best for America, whether fruit, ject. Respecting the meat question, there 57 fr., by his disloyal tricks of trade; so shade or ornamental. The observance of that the farmer who sold the beast origin- geological and climatic influences should be jects, when read from the books is but half | ducer complains of the low price he receives | ally at 410 fr., sees it realize in the butcher's stall, the offal included, a total of 710 fr. There is thus a difference of 300 fr., or 75 per cent, going into the pockets of middlemen, therein included their actual expenses. That is an enormous profit and at the cost of the farmer. The sole remedy present the crusade is directed to keep out for this unjust state of things is: let farmers extend their industry and co-operate to slaughter their own cattle and sell their own meat. The plan has succeeded in the case of milk, butter, cheese, fruit, and vegetables. Why not go a step further?

THE NURSERYMEN.

Thirteenth Annual Convention of the National Association.

The National Association of Nurserymer held its thirteenth annual convention in this city on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Upon the opening of the meeting, President C. L. Watrous, of Des Moines. Iowa, assumed the chair and appointed the following standing committees: Order of business-S. M. Emery, Minnesota; N. H. Albaugh, Ohio; William Pitkin, New York. Exhibits-J. W. Manning, Massachusetts: G. A. Alwood, New York: Silas Wilson Iowa. Final resolutions-George W. Campbell, Ohio; C. H. Ferrell, Tennessee; J. T. Lovett, New Jersey.

Mr. A. R. Whitney, of Illinois, Treasurer, presented his report, which showed a deficiency of \$256.84, It was referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion the President was requested to appoint a committee of five to report a plan for a general advance in prices in nursery stock. The President appointed as such committee, S. W. Call, Perry, O.; Wm. Brown Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.; Franklin Davis, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Meissner. Bushberg, Mo.; L. G. Bragg, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The Secretary was, on motion, instructed not to pay freight hereafter on articles sent to sessions of the Association for exhibition, and requesting exhibitors to ship in their own name to the care of the Secretary.

The committee on order of business reported a programme for the meeting, and condensing into it a two days' session instead of three, as was originally intended.

In the afternoon the half hour previous to 2:30 was allotted to E. W. Daniels, of Aurovariety generally—the Osage. This has the soil which is the God-given inheritance the best meat will support the voyage to raville, Wis., to tell of his experience with,

ing. The members, however, did not show up until a few minutes before the time appointed for the regular order of business, and Mr. Daniels consequently was shut off after he had finished reading some very strong commendations of the fruit, from parties who had been testing it, and before he had time to say anything. He asked for another opportunity to address the Association, but every time he got on his feet there was some objection, or some motion to consider other business, and he left for his home without a chance to say anything. He had come 400 miles, had samples of last season's crop with him in a good state of preservation, and testimonials from leading business men and fruit-growers as to his own character and the merits of this apple. It is very apparent the nursery men were determined he should not be heard, and some of them thought it was a good

Then President Watrous read his annual address, in which he said the meeting was held under circumstances of great encouragement, and that in the matter of transportsthe past year than in any three preceding in the history of the Association, the product of the nurseries now being transported as third instead of first-class matter. In the matter of securing reduced postage on cuttings, plants, seeds, bulbs, etc., the work of the year, though not completed, shows great promise, and, take it all in all, the work of the year has more than repaid all the Association has ever cost its members. In spite of some drawbacks, the year has not been unfavorable and the past winter in the west has been much less destructive than any of its immediate predecessors. The result of losses in this and previous seasons goes to prove that indigenous fruit and its derived varieties are what is wanted, and that in regions where all fruits descended from foreign ancestors have been severely crippled, the native forms and their derived varieties have suffered comparatively little. conscientious men shall originate new and better adapted forms in every locality whose chance seedlings as may from time to time The bullock which is bought on foot from appear, in order that each and every botanone of the rules of the true nurseryman, and careful and intelligent experimentation

> One great task before the Association, said President Watrous, is that of discovering how to place its products in the bands of planters under their correct names, and without fraud, though the day may never come when the zealous "tree missionary" will wholly refrain from describing a fruit or flower in rose-tinted language, when seeking an order; but the day must come when the sin of deliberately filling an order with things quite different in name and nature from the things described, and sold, must be wiped away. If members of the Association would resolve to sell no stock to any dealer suspected to be guilty of fraud in filling orders, these sinners would be forced out of the trade, or to more honest and careful methods. And with the President we hope the time is near at hand when this fraud will be done away with.

Mr. S. M. Emory, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on transportation. submitted his report, which detailed the work of the committee and its success in getting reduced rates for transportation.

Mr. W. C. Barry, of Rochester, N. Y. was to have read a paper on the higher aims. of the Association, but said that business. cares had prevented his preparing one; but he made a brief impromptu address, in which he reviewed the objects of the Association as announced by it, taking occasion in his remarks, while urging free discussion of important topics, to emphasize the necessity of brevity and of a presentation of facts. He spoke highly of the American Pomological Society, and urged his hearers to become members of it.

Mr. N. H. Albaugh, of Tadmor, O., was called upon, in the absence of Mr. Thomas Meehan, of Germantown, Ps., to read an address by that gentleman on the production of new varieties of fruits and flowers. The paper was received with marked approval, and ordered printed in the report of the

proceedings. Mr. S. D. Willard moved that a delegation of members be appointed to tell their experience with new and valuable fruits.

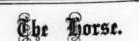
On Thursday the sultry weather appeared to affect the members so much that business was conducted in a very quiet way, and discussions were not animated.

N. H. Albaugh, of Ohio, read a paper pre-pared by Irving Rouse, of New York, on (Conitnued on eighth pge.)

ALEBS ommerce. price all stered and es. None o England key always

THAM,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michigan for 1888.

KalamazooJune 26 to
Kalamazooune 20 to
Tackson July 3 U
MuskegonJuly 3 t
Grand RapidsJuly 10 to
SaginawJuly 17 to
DetroitJuly 24 to
DetroitSept. 4 t
CentervilleSept. 18 to
LansingSept. 24 to

DEATH OF A NOTED BROOD MARE.

Green Mountain Maid, one of the most noted of trotting brood mares, died at Stonyford, New York, on June 6th. She was the dam of six trotters, and of the greatest of living trotting sires, Electioneer. Green Mountain Maid was by Harry Clay 45, dam Shanghai Mary, of unknown breeding. She produced speed from different sires, Elaine and Prospero being by Messenger Duroc, Storm by Middletown, and Electioneer by Hambletonian 10. Green Mountain Maid was bred by Samuel Conklin, Middletown, N. Y., and foaled in 1862, and at the time of her death was owned by Mr. Charles Bachman, whose property she has been for a number of years.

SHOULD THE SPEED OF SIRES BE DEVELOPED?

The parties who are engaged in the controversy as to whether developed or undeveloped sires are best to breed trotters from present state of perfection. In every instance the rule has been to breed to winners. If a horse was unable to show up well on the course he was put down as a failure, and breeding to him for speed was out of the question. Thus the course eliminated the weak specimens from the breeding list, and gradually brought the thoroughbred as near perfection as possible for the purpose for which he has been bred. It has also ren' dered the thoroughbred sire the most prepo. tent of all sires, his blood being traceable in very remote crosses and when mixed with all other breeds of the horse. The winner on the course to-day is the son, grandson and great-grandson of the winner of former years, and this, too, on the side of both sire and dam. It strikes us that the breeders of trotters must follow the same course if they w sh to make their favorites the equal in their class of what the thoroughbreds are in theirs. To get winners breed to winners, and give the same attention to the breeding of the dam as the sire. The great need among breeders of the trotting of the last English Derby was Ayrshire, by Hampton, whose son, Merry Hampton, won the same event in 1887. Hampton's dam was Kettledrum, who won the Derby in 1861, and his sire was Lord Clifden, winner of the St. Leger, and who has produced son was Thormanby, also a Derby winner. well as great performers, in his veins. Here up in the distance, with its fast and game stud had their speed never been tested; but cil as Enbassador, Endymion, Empire, with breeding and speed both assured the and the lately acquired Warlock. chances for failure in the stud were lessenof trotters is toward the same course which county for fast and true horses. has given such spleudid results in the case of the thoroughbred.

For the Michigan Farmer. TROTTING SIRES OF INGHAM COUNTY.

The medium of the press is certainly one of the greatest means that we have in regard to bringing facts before the public known to-day, and being somewhat emboldened by the favorable reception of a former article, I take this means of again presuming on your columns. I take it for granted that the public are glad and willing at all times to receive facts and imagine the fancies for the mselves; therefore I will not try and indulge in the latter, but will try and give your readers a few disinterested remarks in regard to the number and quality of standard bred stallions owned in the rich and fertile limits of Ingham Co. Wnile some may venture the remark that the number is not large, yet I think that they make up in quality what is lacking in quantity. The following however is the list as far as I could ascertain after diligent search:

Blackstone (92); record 2:35; br. horse, foaled 1867, sired by Hambletonian (10), dam Dolly, by Jupiter (46). Hambletonian is the sire of 41 horses with records in 2:30 or better. Jupiter sire of five in the list. Blackstone is the sire of three in the 2:30 list, one of them being a pacer, and is the sire of the dam of Belle Franklin 2:281/4.

Cordova (3755); foaled in 1884; bay horse, sired by Madrid (1835), dam Lamode, by Woodford Abdallah (1654). Madrid, son of Geo. Wilkes, is sire of one in the list, Cognac (pacer) 2:2214. Woodford Abdallah sire of one, Kenilworth 2:181/4.

Greenbacks (2480); bay, foaled in 1882; sired by Princess (536), dam a daughter of Hambletonian (10). Princess, son of Woodford Mambrino 2:21%, sire of 14 horses in the great list, one of them being the fast little one, Trinket 2:14. Hambletonian is the sire of Dexter 2:1714, Gazelle 2:21, Jay Gould 2:20%. Greenbacks has a record of 2:40 made as a three-year-old.

Chincapin (7222); bay colt, foaled 1886; sired by Onward (1411), dam Nashville, by Woodford Membrino (345), Onward son of Geo. Wilkes, record 2:251/4, and sire of seven in the 2:30 list, four of them three years old, a feat never before accomplished. Woodford Mambrino 2:21%, in addition to being a trotter himself, is also sire of 11 in the 2:30 list including such good ones as Abbotsford 2:17%, and sire of Pancoast you ever see this gentleman coming to the wire be sure that your ticket reads "Chic," against the field.

Jim Bailey; bay horse, record 2:55; slred by Seneca Chief 278, dam by ---. Although this fellow has not had the peculiar fit that is necessary to obtain a fast mark for himself yet he has shown his ability to make others trot fast to beat him. At Kalamazoo, Sept. 18, 1884, he was second to Indicator in 2:23%.

Jubilee (3213); bay horse, foaled 1872; sired by Satelite (2500), dam Enchantress by Volunteer (55). Satelite is a son of Robt. Bonner, sire of two in the list; Volunteer, sire of 21 horses with records of 2:30 or better, St. Julian 2:121/4 and Gloster 2:17, being among the number. Jubilee, sire of Kate Dawson 2:3714, and Michigan Lily 2:441/6.

La Mondas (6391); bay horse, foaled in 1883; sired by Pasacas (5500) dam Mariette, by Mario (1359). Pasacas (243) sire of two in the list. Mario, son of Sentinel 2:29%, own brother to Volunteer (56). Mario, dam Croquette, by Pilot Jr. sire of the dams of Maud S. 2:08%, J. I. C. 2:10, etc.

Mambrino Whip (4990), black horse, foaled 1874, son of Mambrino Patchen (58); dam, Lady Eric, by Ericson (130. Mambrino Patchen, son of Mambrino Chief (11) sired 14 in the great list, and sire of the dam of Gay Wilkes 2:15. Ericson, record 2.301/4 to wagon at four years old; sire of six in 2.30. This fellow was handled last year by Asa Spellman, Minerva, Ohio, who drove him a trial in 2.35, and it is believed that he can be put in shape to beat 2.30. His rich breeding should give him license to be able to do the trick.

Okemos (2372), bay horse, foaled in 1872; sired by Harold (413), dam, Brigolette, by may learn something from the experience of Brignolia. Harold, sire of 17 horses in the those who have bred the thoroughbred to its | 2.30 list, including the peerless Maud S, the queen of the light harness world. Brignolia 2.29%, son of Mambrino Chief 11.

Passion (5686), chestnut colt, toaled in 1884; sired by Pasacas (5500), dam, Maud, daughter of Louis Napoleon (207). Pasacas, son of Almont (33); sire of two in the list. Louis Napoleon, son of Volunteer; sire of six in the list, including Jerome Eddy 2.161/4, Charlie Hilton, 2.171/4. These blood lines do trot if we can believe the register. This aristocratic youngster has won first premium wherever shown, and if the reader should happen to visit him in his cosy home he may have to remark as I did, that this chap is not far from being first-class.

And for sentinels who stand guard on the borders of our county, a framework as it were to this noble structure, we have such grand sires as Montgomery 2.2114, son of Jay Gould 2.201/4; dam, Bazaar, daughter of Kentucky Chief. Montgomery's exploits are well known facts of the past, one of them being the driving of Adelaide in 2.18, 2.18% and 2.20. Tremont 2.28%, son of Belmont; dam, Virginia, by Abdallah (15). horse to-day is producing mares-mares Belmont, sire of 15 horses in the 2.30 list; with breeding and speed and which produce is sire of Nutwood 2.18%. Abdallah (Alexspeed when properly mated. The winner ander's) is sire of six in the charmed list, headed by that game race-mare. Goldsmith Maid 2.14, who has won 332 heats better

than 2.30. Pasacas 2.34 (trial, 2.27), son of Almont; dam Glory, by Jackson's Western Star. Pasacas, sire of Eva S. 2 30; Woodfour winners of the same event. The dam mont 2.22%, trial, 1/2 in 1.04 as a five-yearof Ayrshire was Atalanta, by Galopin, who old. Almont, sire of 31 horses in 2.30 or captured the Derby in 1875, and her grand- better: Piedmont 2.1714, Westmont, pacer, who went a mile in 2.01% with a running Then he has the blood of such grand horses mate. And to close the sketch I would like as Newminister, Melbourne, Voltigeur, Fly- to have the reader imagine for a background ing Dutchman and Stockwell, great sires as to this p'e ure the Kalamazoo farm looming we see winners producing winners, and it sires, once (alas) the home of the unaphas always been so in the annals of turf proachable Bell Boy, and until death called history. Many or perhaps all of these him away the home of Grand Sentinel. horses would have proved valuable in the Now we find such chancellors here in coun-

In conclusion let me say that my wish is ed, and there was more certainty of results. | may they all expand and prosper until And we think the tendency with breeders Ingham County shall be called the king

CHAS. LEWIS.

WILLIAMSTON, Mich., June 17th, 1888. Horse Gossip.

A MATCH has been arranged between Harry Wilkes and Clingstone, and it will be trotted at Cleveland, Ohio, July 4th.

LUCKY BALDWIN thinks Emperor of Norfolk the best three-year-old on the turf. He will start in the American Derby at Chicago

JAY-EYE-SEE (2:10), has gone lame, and his trotting days are believed to be over. He had been in training, and was expected to be able to make a campaign this season.

SILVER THREAD, the pacing son of Roya Fearnaught, paced a mile in 2:171/2 at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., about two weeks ago, and the record was made in the fourth heat of a race.

A COLT from Smuggler Maid, a mare once owned by A. Pearsail, of Flint, was sold for \$150 at Fenton recently when only nineteen days old. Good breeding always brings a good price.

THE Lansing Republican says that L. S. Hudson, of that place, has lost a five weeks old filly by the great Electioneer. Mr. Hudson says that it would have taken \$1,000 to buy it.

MR. J. C. DEVO, of Jackson, has purchased from C. W. Mitchell, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., the stallion Helping Hand, sired by Ethan Allen, and with a record of 2:261/2. He is represented as a chestnut, 15% hands high. weight about 1,000 pounds. His dam is said to have a record of 2:30.

THE noted pacer Jewett (2:14) is now being trained as a trotter. He is 12 years old, has a pacing record of 2:14, and a trotting record of 2:22. His dam was by John Innia a thoroughbred son of imported Glencoe; 2d dam by Bald Stockings, a son of the the Canadian pacer Tom Hal, whose dam was by Copperbottom, 2d dam by Tarquin, son o

Ar the great McFerran sale last year Mr Cottrell, of Mt. Clemens, this State, purchased two fillies. For one of these, sired by Nut wood and dam by Volunteer, he paid \$1,730. The past week Mr. McFerran, the son of J. C., purchased the filly back, paying for her \$3,-000. This gave Mr. Cottrell very fair interes on his investment.

THE American Cultivator says: "The sevenyear-old black stallion Idol G:ft, by Peck's Idol, dam by Sweepstakes, 2d dam by a son of George Wilkes, reeled off a mile at Fleetwood Park a few days since in 2:16%, which 2:27%, who is sire of Patron 2:14%. If he ought not to have done, as it has been

proved on paper that Peck's Idol by Mam. prino Chief, dam a thoroughbred daughter of American Eclipse, has no right to get trot ters, and is a total failure." Now is the time for the Breeders' Gazette to open out on the thoroughbreds again, and show that the Cultivator don't know what it is talking about.

THE summer meeting of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, Ill., begins Saturday next, June 23d, and continues until Saturday, July 14th, with five or more races each day. There are 14 regular racing days, and five extra, making 19 days. The American Derby will be run on the opening day, Saturday, June 23d. This race will probably be one of the great events of the year, as there is splendid lot of entries. Emperor of Norfolk seems to have the best chance of winning, but some unthought of phenomenon may spoil the calculations of the most knowing ones.

Che Farm.

Weighed and Found Wanting.

Prickley comfrey is one of the won't stay-killed humbugs. A man who had forgotten all about it, or never knew how this plant had been puffed and boomed and sold and disappointed the public, and has been buried out of mind, comes across a fragment of its history and for this or that reason revives it, and begins again the old story in hopes to make a few dollars out of it. And here and there in odd corners in gardens and fields the castaway still hides itself and grows rankly as is its wont. but no omnivorous cow or pig will touch it or go nearer to it than to snuff its disagreeable "physicy" smell. And it lives on, like evil in the world, ever and anon breaking out anew.

In this age of enterprise and competition a good thing is never neglected. Thousands of people are watching for it and they know enough to keep it when they get it. Any thing that has been tossed to and fro and has been discarded many times may be safely left alone. The trouble is, a new gen eration, who have everything to learn but give no credit to those who learned before them, think the fathers missed a good thing for want of smartness and jump at a promising bait only to get caught; others, too easily beguiled, are misled, so it is well to repeat the caution that when some very promising novelty is offered it is safe to believe it has been tried before and rejected. F. Warner, in N. Y. Tribune.

Ensilage vs. Corn Fodder.

The last bulletin of the Wisconsin Experiment Station gives the result of a comparison of experiments made with two cows, one fed on ensilage and one fed on corn fodder, to ascertain the peculiar influence of corn ensilage on the milk yield, both as regards quality and quantity, as compared with dry fodder: and the difference in digestibility of corn ensilage and dried fodder.

Two cows, in milk for about two months vere selected and fed a week, in preparation for the test. The corn-fodder was of a yellow dent variety, "Pride of the North," eut Aug. 13 to 22, and stood in shock till Sept. 10 to 13, then was stowed away in the barn. Before feeding, it was run through a cutter, and cut into half-inch pieces. This odder was employed during the first three weeks, and the last three weeks; during the second three weeks, or middle period, sweet corn ensilage was fed. The cows had the 18, 1887, and concluding Jan. 20, 18 lbs. corn-fodder, 101/2 lbs. bran, 2 lbs. cornmeal.

grain feed as above.

For 3rd period-Some as 1st period. For cow Palmer, for 1st period-16 lbs. corn-fodder, 10 lbs. bran, 20 lbs. corn meal. For 2nd period-42 lbs. ensilage, same grain feed as above.

The 3rd period was same as 1st. Topsy ate her food clean during the whole time, but Palmer left half or more of her corn-fodder during first and third periods. The cows were weighed each week, and the water drank was also weighed. There was an increase in the live weight of each during both periods when dry fodder was fed, and a decrease in live weight when ensilage was fed. The amount of water drank by each during the ensilage period was little more than half as much as during the fodder periods, the succulent ensilage supplying the rest needed. While there was an actual decrease in the live weight of the two cows from ensilage feeding, there was a decided increase in the weekly average weight, over either period of dry fodder feeding. In other words, on account of ensilage feeding there was an increase in live weight of 18 and 16 pounds respectively, and a decrease in water consumed, of 40 and 28 pounds,

respectively. The average live weight of one cow was 963 lbs. during the first three weeks and the last three, or the dry fodder periods, while it was 981 pounds during the ensilage period. The live weight of the other cow was 852 pounds during first period, 854 pounds during second (ensilage) period. The increase in live weight began as soon as the ensilage feeding could have its effect, the increased weight was maintained during the time ensilage was fed, and the live weight dropped at once as soon as ensilage was discontinued The amount of total digestible matter fedduring the ensilage period was a little smaller than in the other two periods, and the product of milk solids was very little less-not nearly enough to explain the dif-

ference in live weight. Prof. Henry finds it hard to explain the difference in live weight, but inclines to attribute the increase to the retention of food and water in the stomach and intestines.

lates to milk production, are briefly given in the following summary of conclusions: The milk produced during the ensilage period was poorer in composition as regards total solids and casein, while the percentage of fats was smaller in one case and large!

corn-fodder periods. The quantity of milk decreased during the ensilage period, as did the quantity of

milk solids, fa: and casein. No practical difference could be noticed in the nutritive effect of the two rations. except that the ensilage produced milk

somewhat thinner. There was 12.6 per cent. more of butter churned out of the ensilage milk than out of the fodder milk. The ensilage is somewhat higher

digestible quality than fodder.

The increased amount of butter from en silage milk is accounted for on the theory that ensilege makes the milk more "churnable," or in other words, causes the milk to yield a larger proportion of its butter, than dry fodder does—a very important point to the dairyman. Taken altogether the experiment is not as satisfactory as it might be, and the results will have to be confirmed by other similar experiments before being accepted as final.

The Wheat Berry.

E. V. Smalley, in The Century, says "In order to understand what is accomplished by the new process milling, one must study the wheat berry. Examined under a microscope, the husk or bran is found to consist of five coats. These arefirst, the epicarp, or outer coat of longitudinal cells; second, the mesocarp, or inner coat of longitudinal cells; third, the endocarp, or transverse cells, which look like cigars placed side by side, an appearance which has given to this envelope the name of the cigar coat; fourth, the episperm or outer seed coat; and fifth, the tegmen, or inner side coat. All these coverings are of woody fiber. The three outer ones have no value whatever as nutriment. The two inner coverings contain a substance called cerealine, for which som; nutritious quality is claimed, but not admitted by all millers. next we come to the perisperm, a layer of gluten cells, containing chiefly albuminoids, or nitrogenous matter, and finally to the endosperm, which forms much the greater part of the bulk of the berry, and is comoosed of starch grains, mingled with minute lbuminoid cells.

"The Connecticut vegetarian, Sylvester Graham, whose name is everywhere in the United States applied to bread made from unbolted flour, was right in his day in say ing that much of the most valuable nutritious property of the wheat was taken out with the bran, and never got into the white bread loaf. The perisperm, which contains a large proportion of nitrogeneous or musclebuilding material, is closely attached to the inner-husk, and was in great part carried off with the bran in the old process of milling. leaving the bolted flour somewhat impoverished by its loss. The new or gradual reduction process, however, saves nearly all of this layer of the wheat berry. The white loaf made from the new process flour contains a much larger proportion of food substance than the Graham loaf of unbolted flour, the percentage of phosphates and gluten being greater in the white flour than n the wheat itself."

Weeds.

These plants are doubtless the subject of much controversy, but notwithstanding this they are, instead of on the decline, on the increase. The negligence of some farmers and the large annual crop of seeds produced on some public roads, account to a large degree for this state of affairs, but the importation of fresh seeds with the seed grain and the want of proper knowledge regarding their destruction, experienced by some farmers, are also important factors that prolong their existence.

Leaving out of consideration the various methods of the introduction of fresh seeds are: 1. "Not to let them see the light of 1888, were for cow Topsy, three weeks, day," or, in other words, to kill them before or immediately after they appear above the For 2nd period-48 lbs. ensilage, same a slight stirring will effectually destroy them. 2. If they have escaped the attention or control when in the young and tender stage, great care should be exercised not to allow them to bear seed, for otherwise they will cause so many more weeds the next season 3. If for some reason or another the seeds have been allowed to mature, the land under which they have grown should under no consideration be plowed deep; for by so doing these seeds, being buried too deep to enable them to germinate, will lie dormant till turned up at some future time, thus spread

ing the pest over a long number of years. Having briefly reviewed the methods for the destruction of the weeds in general some might ask: Are weeds always injurious? and if so how do they cause this in jury? The answer will be found in the following extract from the report of the New York Experimental Station :

Where weeds are allowed to grow freely the crops may be absolutely destroyed. In the case of corn the plants appear yellow, wilted, fail to attain proper size, and fail to form good ears; and the same phenomena may be noted with other crops.

The amount of fertility removed by weeds is not sufficient to establish the conclusion that the injury comes from the robbing of the soil and thus starving the plant. Furthermore, if such were the case, the application of additional manures to offset the robbery of the weeds would destroy their malign

effect. Weeds are not destructive through shading the ground, as experiment shows that mulches applied de not produce the same effect. If, however, we consider the enormous amount of water evaporated by these ds during their growth, the necessity of additional water to the soil in an ordinary season during the hot months, and the appearance of the crop which indicates suffering from thirst, the conclusion become at certain that the ill effect of weeds in largely due to their robbing the crop of proper moisture through their draughts upon the

uestion, we may quote the testimony ineyardists, some of whom advocate allowing weeds to grow in their vineyards, while others advocate clean culture. Personal in-quiry demonstrates the general fact that The details of the experiment as it rethose gentlemen who advocate the leaving of weeds in their vineyards have lands which are not subject to excessive drought, while those who advocate clean culture have usually reported their soil as very permeab When we consider that during the period of ripening of the wood and of the berry in the grape, dryness is an impor-tant factor both in securing the ripening and in securing the qualities, we have at in the other, than was that produced in the once a plausible explanation. Those genen who advocate the allowing of weeds to grow are thus exhausting the surplu water of the soil injurious to their interest as vineyardists, while on the other hand those gentlemen who advocate the thorough removal of weeds are conserving the water e needs of their occupation.

THE STARRY FIRMAMENT

Sang Addison. But hadn't you, for a few years at least, rather look at the firmament from the

YOU CAN DO IT by observing the laws of health and

resorting to that cheat-the-grave

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

You are out of sorts; a splendid feeling and appetite one day, while the next day life is a burden. If you ** drift on in this way you are liable to become Insane. Why?

Because poisoned blood on the nerve centers wherein the ** mental faculties are located, paralyzes them and the victim becomes non-responsible.

There are thousands of people *** to-day in insane asylums and graves, put there by Kidney Poisoned Blood.

Insanity, according to statistics, is increasing faster than any other disease. Is your eyesight failing? Your memory becoming im-* paired? An all-gone feeling on ** slight exertion upon you? If so, and YOU know whether this is so or not, do not, neglect your case until reason totters and you are an * imbecile, but to-day while you ***

have reason, use your good sense and judgment by purchasing WARNER'S SAFE CURE and WARNER'S SAFE PILLS: medicines warranted to do * as represented, and which will cure

General Rules for Butter and Cheese

**

At Utica, N. Y., on the 1st of June, was held a special convention of dairymen whose principal object in coming together was to formulate a standard for dairy goods. The committee on cheese reported a general pasis for cheese for export. First, the milk is supposed to be of

normal standard. The temperature at

which to add the rennet should be 80° to 86°. Use sufficient rennet to coagulate in 50 to 60 minutes. The time to cut curd is when it will split clean and free from the finger when put into the curd. Agitate the milk slightly until signs of coagulation appear Stir gently with the hands for about five minutes before heat is applied. Apply heat gently, using one hour to bring the; heat to 989 in summer and 100° in the lautumn. Stir for ten minutes after the mass; is heated to the desired point. Then stir occasion ally until the curds seem well cooked, and are firm to the touch. Now remove the whey. If the maker desires to use the curd sink, let him now throw the curd into the sink and let it drain. Stir it well, and keep from matting until ready to apply the salt. to the fields, amongs which the manure pile If the maker wishes to grind, allow it to same amount of grain feed during all the is of great importante, the three principal pack in the vat or sink. After the degree periods. The rations per day, beginning factors to be considered in their destruction of acidity desired is reached, the curd is to applied. In either case the curd must be kept warm. Do not let it get below 95° surface. In this stage they are tender, and Put to press at about 80°. Apply the pressure gently for the first hour. Keep; the cheese in the press until after dinner the following day. Keep all cloths, followers and hoops clean and sweet. Scald "them every day. This is necessary to keep a clean, bright surface. Keep the cheese shelves clean. The temperature of the curing room should be kept at about 70°, and the room well ventilated; yet fno wind should be allowed to blow on the cheese Know that your thermometers are correct To make home-made cheese, set | at lov temperature, cook lighter, stir less and sal less. Make it a point to retain moisture in

your cheese. Report of the Butter Committee: It is important that the cows should be adapte of to the purpose. The feed should contain the proper elements for making butter. As proper feed we recommend a mixture of bran, corn, oats, mill-feed and peas, with a small amount of linseed and cottonse ed meal. This feed should be mixed in proper proportions. The cows should be fed and milked with regularity. The water should be pure, the stables well ventilated. the cows kept clean, and the most careful and painstaking care had in all places ! for cleanliness. The cows should be milked, if

possible, always by the same person. As soon as the milk is drawn it should be set for the cream. The utensils should be scalded always after being used, and kept perfectly clean and sweet. The cream should be raised within twenty-four hours, after which it should be kept at a temperature of 45°, until the ripening process begins. To perfect the ripening, warm the cream up to a temperature of 62°, and stir it frequently. Then churn at a temperature varying from 62° to 68°, according to the season and surrounding temperature. No cream should be added after the ripening process has begun-When the butter has come about the size of kernels of wheat, draw off the buttermilk and put in cold water. Agitate the butter a little, then draw off the water, and repeat As interesting confirmatory evidence as this process until the water runs clear to this being the true view of the weed Take the butter out carefully and weigh it. Then place it on the worker and salt it, one ounce to the pound. Then work the salt in and pack the butter immediately.

Agricultural Items.

An Indiana farmer plowed up one hundred acres of wheat this spring because it was so badly winterkilled, and sowed spring wheat and hulless oats.

THE neater the appearance of all kinds of farm produce where it is put upon market the better the price and the more ready th

Dr. Loring, speaking of forestry before the New England farmers, said: "When you talk about a little boy inheriting a pine grove and after holding it fifty years he will get a large profit; fifty years is a good deal of time.

** ** ## ** ON HIGH."

capacity.

\$38.59 in return.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY ANY RAKE IN THE MARKET.

ealize a dividend before fifty years.

If I am going to invest in anything I want to

A SOUTHERN farmer informs his Northern

brethren that the cow pea is a plant which

will fill the place of clover and is good on every

soil. It is not recommended as a substitute

for clover, in general practice, but is a valu

able crop, and you can always get a "catch

Owners of silos are warned against feeding

ensilage which has been out of the silo for a

few days and become mouldy. In Australia

some horses fed on ensilage which was thus

covered with a white mould became ill, and

several died. The animals became thin,

farmer who figured the cost of keeping a cow

THE Massachusetts Ploughman says: If

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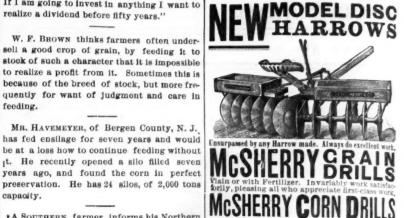
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BRIGHTNESS

sluggish and spiritless, and had diarrheea.

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Which gives it its worth of food, returned him \$77.33. That is to say, \$8 worth of better treatment gave him

great value over

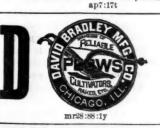
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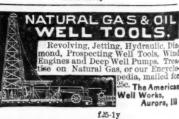
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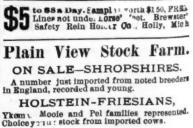


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Horticultural.

PROSPECTS FOR FRUIT IN MICHIGAN.

From the State crop report for June we take the following reports from fruit specialists in different parts of the State relative to the prospects for fruit this season:

From C. H. Hanson, Manlius, Allegan C. - The outlook for a good crop of peaches is good. Some of the earliest peaches drapped, but I consider peaches 100 per Some apple orchards that bore heavy crop last year will bear a light crop, but apples will be 90 per cent of an averag Cherries are now set for a full crop. Quinces are in full bloom and bid fair to be

From W. W. Johnson, Snowflake, An--The prospects are very favorable for a large crop of apples, also of peaches where there are trees of bearing size. Trees show no sign of injury and are blossoming

From Thomas Mars, Berrien Center, Berrien Co.-From all appearance at this time apples will be an average crop in this county, peaches about 75 per cent.; strawberries and all small fruits are affected some by frosts, but enough remains to warrant 75 per cent. It is impossible to give a correct per cent at this time, as fruit is not set as yet. Apples are falling rapidly.

From Robert C. Thayer, senton Harbor, Berrien Co.—From present appearances it is reasonable to expect an average crop of ap-Peaches are not grown to any extent in this county.

From Azariah S. Partridge, Flushing, Genesee Co.—From present prospects 101 fruit we shall have 125 per cent of an average crop in everything except peaches; they From E. O. Ladd, Old Mission, Grand

-The prospect for fruit of all kinds is good. The bugs on peach trees and sweet cherry trees were injured ... some extent but there are enough left for a good l estimate apples and plums a and peaches at 90 per cent, pears and cherries from 90 to 100 per cent, according to variety and location. The season has been very backward. Cherry trees are now in full bloom and apples just coming into blos-

From J. G. Ramsdell, Traverse City. Grand Traverse Co. - The apple bloom is universal in this region and the most prolific ever known. Pears, plums and cherries equal to the average. Peaches, as a crop, will be a failure. The trees, however, passed through the winter in good condition. Berries of all kinds bid fair for a full crop. Winter wheat is below the average. Grass and an spring so wed crops are looking time -above the average at this season. A less breadth of corn is being planted this season than usual, but a much larger acreage of po-

From George W. Parks, Lansing, Ingham Co.-The present indications are that the apple crop will be foo per cent of an average; peaches, 50 per cent; plums and cher ries, 100 per cent; raspberries, 75 per cent. The after management of the apple, peach and plum will have much to do with the resuits from this time forward, as the codling moth is ready to destroy our apple crop, and the curculio the plum and peach. The judicious spraying of the apple trees with arsenical poison, either Paris green or London purple, and the shaking and spraying of the plum and peach trees, should not be

From E. Le Valley, Ionia, Ionia Co.-In forty-six years' experience in growing fruit trees and truit in this place, I never saw so full a setting of all fruits, except peache and strawberries. Apples, pears, cherries and plums are likely to set too muca fruit. This excessive bloom is the direct result of the drouth last year, as anything that weak ens the vitality of the tree causes fruit bucs instead of wood growth. From careful inspection, I think apples, pears, plums and cherries show 125 per cent of average crop; peaches about 30 per cent. Strawberries and grapes are two weeks late, but snow excent wheat which has been very sick, but is now making great effort to live until harvest.

From H. Dale Adams, Galesburg, Kalamazoo Co.-In regard to fruit prospects will say that to-day, June 4, the apples, pears, peaches and plums bid fair to yield as great a crop as that of 1876, which was the argest and best for twenty years previous and his not been equaled since. For small fruits the prospect not so favorable—strawberries suffered immensely from the drouth last season. Many plantations were ruined: making ko runners for this season's crop or planting of new beds, and the old bearing literally burned out. Kalamazoo County will not, in consequence, have more than one-third of a crop. In like manner raspberries and blackberries suffered to a great extent, and were further in jured by the severe dry and killing winds, and accompanying cold of March. The crop of these will be reduced one-half.

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From E. Bartlett, Dryden, Lapeer Co.-The prospects for a crop of apples are good at 90 per cent in this locality. Other fruits good also. Peaches are not raised to any ex-

From Chas. L. Tomlin, Manistee, Manistee Co.-The prospect for fruit in this locality was never better. I should estimate the crop at 100 per cent.

From J. E. Campbell, Ludington, Mason Co.-Apples, in general, will not be more than 50 per cent of an average crop in this township, while peaches will average nearly 100 per cent. Cherries, plums, and pears ook well for an average crop. In places strawperries were damaged by trost From J. H. Whitney, Muskegon.-Fruit

of all kinds at the present time: Apples, cherries, pears and plums are at least 100 Peaches are full on every old snag or anything big enough to blossomper cent at least. Raspbe:ries and grates 100, and strawberries 50 per cent. From E. J. Shirts, Shelby, Oceana Co .-The prospect for apples is so per cent.

peaches and cherries 100, plums 75 and pears 50 per cent. Wheat and grass about pears 50 per cent. 75 per cent. Oats are good. Have had and if nothing happens we shall astonish

From Issac Marsilje, Holland, Ottawa average crop, say from 110 to 125 per cent. Peaches promise better than for years past, the trees are iterally loaded with tru.t. I would estimate the crop as it now appears at 125 to 150 per cent of an rage. Cherries, pears, etc., promise also over an average crop, or at least an average. In a word, the outlook for fruit in general

excellent. F om A. C. Northause, Grand Haven, ttawa C. .- The prospects for a l kinds o fruit, except strawberries, are good. Strawberries will not be over a half crop.

From T. T. Lyon, South Haven, Van Julen Co.—Many, if not most of the langers to which the coming fruit crop is liable, are yet in the future. It theretore seems premature to venture more than a statement of the present prospect of the

In the vicinity of Lake Michigan the apple bloom is yet but partially developed, still there is, in general, a prospect of rully an average crop; and the season is already ar enough advanced to warrant a confident expectation that the crop will escape injury from spring frost. The prospect for more than an average crop of peaches has seld in been better. The bloom has now fallen and spring; the end of June is the limit for spring planting, and the approach of cool e young finit is beginning to develop s is serious enough to occasion the loss of the crop on young trees. vent the growth of weeds, to retard the too The leaves are not yet fully developed, and luxuriant growth of the plants, and to in-

with favorable weather they may escape, although with the present cold weather, if rain shall supervene, such a visitation may be fairly anticipated. Should the present promise be realized the crop in this vicinity will require severe thinning to maintain the needful size and quality and to prevent injury to the trees. Other fruits generally are promising fair crops, except that strawberry plantations have suffered considerable injury from alternate freezing and thawing during the open weather of February, March

and April. From Jacob Ganzhorn, Ann Arbor, Washenaw Co. -Present indications show a full average crop of both apples and peaches, and the same can be said of all other fruits Every kind of fruit tree has blossomed well and there has been nothing to hinder the fruit from setting well.

The Future of the Raisin Market.

eference only to the immediate future of the next packing and selling season. Crop indications at this time point to a large and fine yield in California, especially in the Fresno district, the largest single source of our domestic raisin supply, and unless unfavorably affected by some cause now unforeseen, the Muscat crop will be the largest ever made in the State. The Spanish crop promises a full yield, but is always of uncertain dependence until actually made. rains during picking and drying season often defeating all previous calculations. Between the foreign and California crops, however, it is safe to assume a probable adequate supply for the needs of the market. Some increase of consumption as fresh table fruit will occur, and in event of large ncrease will be large. The use for canning main dependence for disposing of the crop, however, must be as heretofore, that of raisin making.

the new pack, being practically bare of fine and choice grades both foreign and domestic, and but lightly stocked with medium and common. California raisins have made In the early summer when cultivation is be rapid advances in the favor of dealers and consumers during the past season, and largely because of the continued and marked improvements in curing, grading and packing. Our knowledge of the intelligence, earnestness and skill of our California raisin provement will go on indefinitely. For cleanliness of fruit and for keeping qualities | into wine, though a large portion is made in any climate, California raisins already rank ahead of the Spanish. For grading of the fancy styles and highest grades, and for richest and showiest wraps, labels and fancy packages, the Spanish surpass the Californian. For neatness, smoothness and ion and loose grades which constitute nearly all of the raisins sold, and especially for beauty of box brands, the Californias are far in advance of the Spanish.

Under these conditions the market will open with a struggle for the trade. The Spanish raisin dealers will never cease their efforts to retain the trade in the United States which was so long solely their own. No change in the import duty seems probable in time to affect the early market of the coming season, but efforts will be constantly renewed at each session of Congress to obtain a reduction and even an abrogation of the duty. The contest will for the present, however, be mainly one of price. The United States furnish almost the exclusive market for the Spanish Londons and medium loose Muscatels, the grades which about 80 per cent. Farm crops are fair for compete with the California product. Accordingly as the pack appears large or small the competition will be strong or light and prices in keeping. With the present crop prospects the trade are anticipating lower prices than those of the last crop. -- Cali fornia Fruit Grower.

The Cranberry.

The cranberry is a plant which naturally

grows on wet, spongy soils, but is also cultivated with moderate success on drier and firmer ones; on heavy soils it has, however proved to be a failure. Therefore, if you meadow is of a heavy nature it will not give as good returns as one containing more vegetable matter. The aspect of your meadow must be favorable, for it is of great advantage to be at all times able to submerge the cranberry patch under water, and the quicker this can be done the better the prospects of a good crop will be. A sheet f water serves a two-fold purpose, namely, that of protecting the plants from the frost and from injurious insects, which are very liable to attack the fruit and vines. The meadow should be flooded in the fall, when "Jack Frost" makes his appearance, and kept covered till late in spring. During the blossoming time it should, however, be laid dry, for the water destroys the pollen, and, thereby, the crop for that season. The vineworm or fire-worm, and the fruit-worm, which affect these plants and their fruit, are effectually destroyed if submerged under water, and may therefore be successfully overcome by flooding the plot; but, as their ravages are great, a rapid submersion is required. A valuable cranberry patch may be prepared from a swampy place by leveling its surface, cleaning it from grass and weeds, and covering it with two to four inches of pure sand, ditching it to lower the water to twelve or eighteen inches below the surface, and planting it with cranberry Co.—In this vicinity the prospect for a fruit crop is good. Apples are well loaded and a dibble, and the soil firmly trampled a dibble, and the soil firmly trampled around the plant; but sometimes cuttings are taken, one end of which is simply pressed down by some blunt implement, through the sand to the underlying mucky soil. The plants are placed in rows, from one to two feet apart each way. All the plants should each the former surface of the plot, and if planted in a slanting position, so much the better. The plot should be kept cultivated for a year or two, or until the cranberry plants have taken complete possession of the soil. The cuttings may be preserved for a long time if packed with wet moss in boxes and preserved in a cellar, or if covered with earth in a shady place. If dry they should be soaked in water before planting. which completely refreshens them. They strike root very easily at the joints which come in contact with soil. Planting is not specially confined to one portion of the

weather marks the commencement of the

autumn planting. The sand is used to pre-

crease their productiveness. It is easiest applied on the ice in winter. The dam at the lower part of the patch should be high enough to allow the plot to be covered eighteen inches deep with water, and should have flood-gates where the ditches cross it. The cultivation is generally most economically done with a wheel-hoe, for horses can rarely work in them. They require no ferilizers, and the cost of picking has been estimated at 50 cents per bushel. There is a great difference in varieties, and only such should be planted as have proven themselves worthy in some other patch. There is a good demand for large well-colored berries, t prices ranging from two to two and a half dollars per bushel. The fruit being picked. should be placed, a few inches deep, on shelves, and stirred frequently to expose all For the present we treat this subject with fine color. They are then run over a fanning mill, to separate them from all foreign substances, after which the small and worthless berries are picked out.-Farmers' Advocate.

California Vineyards.

Mr. N. Ohmer, who went to California to attend the meeting of the American Horticultural Society, last winter, describes the

vineyards of that State as follows: One of the odd scenes in that country is their vineyards. You will see nothing but stumps about one or two feet high, planted in straight rows whichever way you look. When pruned there seems to be nothing left but the stumps. Upon close examination you notice several butts of canes of last extension of the cold storage system, this year's growth, about two or three inches, a bud or two on each, six to ten buds all told will be upon the usual small scale. The and from these they get from thirty to sixty pounds of grapes to the stump. The vines are allowed to rnn over the ground as would dewberries; no support but the stump. The market is in excellent condition for Many of the large bunches of grapes lie partly on the ground. There being no rain in summer, the grapes are not injured; the soil is kept very clean and free of weeds ing done, the vines are drawn to one side so as to allow cultivation, and when done they are placed back where they were be fore; after a time the ground is so covered with vines that weeds can not grow. This is the entire process of growing grapes in makers and packers assures us that this im- | California. Napa valley is planted almost entirely in grapes, which are mostly made into raisins, which are made from the large white grapes. They are gathered into large shallow boxes and dried by the sun, by turning them alternately so as to dry them evenly. It will not be long before they can supply all the raisins needed in this coungeneral attractiveness of boxes for the Lon- try. They are pronounced as good as, if not better than the foreign raisins.

The Wild Plums.

D. B. Wier, of Marshall County, Ill., has

made many experiments with the Wild Goose, Miner, and other native plums, and has arrived at conclusions which, if standing the test of time, will be of no small im portance. He says that at least nine-tenths of all who have attempted to raise these plums in that region of country, have completely failed to get any fruit, because one point in their nature is not well understood -namely, that very few of them are fertilized with their own pollen. The Wild Goose has been growing on his place for many years in considerable numbers by themselves. So has the Miner. But neither of these has produced much fruit. But where they have grown quite near each other, both have been yearly productive of fine marketable plums. Some varieties are fertile with their own pollen; so far as tested, the Miner fertilizes the flowers of all the other varieties. and all others those of the Miner. Grafting the Miner on the upper limbs of other varieties, Mr. Wier says, will render them productive. He proposes to plant these sorts in rows five or six feet apart, every third tree to be a Miner, the rows to be from twelve to twenty feet apart. He states that the plum curculio has no more to do with these native plums than it has with the corn or potato crop. He has seen a Miner plum that has on it eighteen ovipositing marks, all the eggs of which failed to hatch. These insects cannot increase in the wild plum for this reason; and they already show a continued decrease. We can therefore have an abundance of native plums everywhere: in these the curculio will deposit and waste its eggs, and so they will in time run out. The insect will be thus exterminated in this mistaken endeavor to reproduce its kind. He claims that this is "a glorious fact in modern horticulture." These observations are given in detail by Mr. Wier, in the transactions of the Illinois Horticultural Society .- Country Gentleman.

In a discussion before the Maine Pomo logical Society, Mr. P. M. Auger stated that he believed in thorough cultivation for the strawberry. He would subsoil to the depth of twenty inches, and apply twenty-five cords of stable manure to the acre. To get the ground in proper condition, it should be planted two years to hoed crops previous to setting the plants. The previous cultivation will also clear the ground from the worst pest of this plant, the white grub.

He could not say too muca for drainage It not only caused better crops, but the fruit was about four days earlier. Mulching for protection in winter did not seem to be necessary in Maine, where the snow lay on the ground all winter, but in Connecticut he applied about two tons of poor hay per acre. After taking off one crop, he plowed at once, alternating some other crop before again setting it to strawberries. He preferred getting one great crop of fine berries to running a bed two or three years, fighting weeds constantly, and getting inferior fruit. He attached great importance to selecting good plants from vigorous stock for setting. Poor plants from old beds will tend to run a variety out. Before buying new varieties

to any extent, he would advise first buying a dozen plants of a kind to test them. The secret of Mr. Auger's success in fruit culture could be easily seen in this lecture. It is thoroughness. A man like Mr. Auger. on land that has been thoroughly underdrained, subsoiled to the depth of twenty inches, manured at the rate of twenty-five cords to the acre, and kept free from weeds, must necessarily obtain a heavy crop. His Jewells, set 18x20 inches, had averaged a quart to a plant. In reply to a question about fall planting, he said if he set plants in the fall he should remove the blossoms

the next season, and allow no fruit until the vear after.

Mr. Dunbar had an experience of thirty years in the culture of plums. His soil was moist clay, but with good natural drainage. But plums succeed as well on different soils. It will not stand neglect. He attributed most of the failures with this fruit to this cause. Hen manure and manure from the hog-pen are as good as any. The best place for the plum is i.1 a henyard. As it requires | and upwards were on exhibition at the spring clean cultivation, not doing well in grass, a fair of the Jackson, Miss., horticultural so henyard seems to be just the place for it. Besides, the hens are the best protection against the curculio, the worst pest of this fruit. He attributed his own success with plums to thus growing them.

The black knot had troubled him considerably. While no sure remedy had been of them to the light, which gives them a discovered, he found by applying manure liberally to a tree where he saw signs of the black knot, it gave the tree a thrifty growth, and had a tendency to check its ravages. By this means he had not lost a tree for ourteen years. The varieties which had done the best with Mr. Dunbar were the Lombard, Imperial Gage, Bradshaw, Niagara and Wheat. From what he had seen of the Niagara, he was favorably impressed

> said in favor of the Niagara. It seemed hardy, prolific and free from black knot. Mr. Augur also recommended the German Prune, Pond's Seedling and Quackenboss as quite free from black knot. Shropshire Damson is excellent for preserving, but like Lombard, rots in a hot, moist season. Bavery is an excellent dessert variety, but this tree is much troubled with black knot The Lombard requires twice as much sugar

Mr. Augur endorsed what Mr. Dunbar

for preserving as the German prune. The McLaughlin, which originated at Bangor, was favorably spoken or by all as a dessert

Raising Strawberries Cheaply.

A correspondent of the Weekly Press has reduced the labor of growing strawberries, which is the principal expense, nine-tenths by the following methods:

1. By manuring and planting the ground o some crop which must be hoed the year previous, thus freeing the ground from veeds. 2. By setting them in rows, so as to cul-

tivate both ways, until runners start; then, if matted rows are desired, letting them fill up the narrow way. 3. By using a cultivator with common

straight drag teeth and running it close to the plants. 4. By never allowing the weeds to get

half an inch high. 5. By letting plants grow up through the nulching and not doing any work on old beds until after fruiting.

By carefully adhering to these methods, and using swale hay which costs about \$2 per ton, and being worth more than cost for manure and likewise free from weed seeds for mulching purposes, he is enabled to grow strawberries at about the cost of raising corn or potatoes per bushel. We do not fear this man will grumble about the unprohtableness of small fruit growing, like many growers who follow in the old ruts and continue to raise and market the poorest possible lot of berries grown at the greatest possible expense.

Failure with Quinces. Josiah Hoopes, in the N. Y. Tribune,

savs: Failure in quince culture is mainly at tributable to two causes-lack of nourishment and inattention to borers. The quince is an insatiable feeder, and an annual application of manure salt and wood ashes over the surface soil will increase the size of the fruit and greatly enhance its value. Whether or not the fruit when especially vigorous outgrows the work of the codling moth is a difficult question to answer, but the fact is, trees under such favorable conditions will almost surely bear perfect speci mens, even when others near by are badly affected and the fruit misshapen and poor. Borers surely prefer the quince to all other fruit trees as a home for offspring, or why do we notice so many more of these pests in their roots? The simple method of searching for them at least once every summer is an efficacious mode of saving the trees. The little mass of reddish sawdust indicates their presence, where a sharp-pointed knife will trace them out.

VICK's Magazine describes how grapes are packed in a first class packing house in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. The work is done by careful girls, ten in number. The pickers are not allowed to touch the bunches with the hands, but to handle them by the stem. In packing the cluster is lifted with the thumb and finger or one hand, and with the sharp-pointed grape-scissors in the other, all green, imperfect and bruised berries are deftly and rapidly removed. The bloom of the grapes is thus perfectly preserved. Of 10,000 baskets sold last season the average weight was 8 7-10 lbs. per basket.

THE horticultural editor of the Country Gentleman says the Louise Bonne of Jersey is with a single exception the best of all for working on the quince for the dwarf form, and is perhaps not equalled by any for the symmetrical shape which it receives when trained as a pyramid. The pears are handsome, and although out of the very highest flavor, are better in quality than some of the highly lauded new varieties. The tree is re markable for its vigor of growth when worked as a dwarf, and the fruit is better in quality when grown on quince stocks than on the pear. The London Garden, in the bees might refuse to accept the comb speaking of its productiveness, says that while no better pear than the Comice can be grown for its season, the Louise produces six pears to one of the Comire. In the catalogue of the American Pomological Society, the Louise receives stars of commendation from thirty-one States, seven of which are double stars; the Comice seven stars, two of which are double. But of late years the Louise is scarcely mentioned among the in the hive, for extracting, and the various market varieties.

"The evils of the 19th century." Too many tradesmen and not enough trade, practically solved by the Aultman & Taylor Company. Mansfield, Ohio, by doing away with agencies,

A DUSTING of lime will destroy the larvæ of

the asparagus beetle without danger to th PEACH growers in Ganges complain that

the leaf curl has attacked their trees. They think it due to the cold and wet weather. CABBAGE heads weighing twenty pounds

ciety. A KASSAS fruit-grower has brought out stoneless plum. Instead of the stone is sack the shape of the stone, soft, and filled

with a soft, light colored substance

MR. GALLOWAY, living near Lakeland, Ga. has raised this spring on one acre of land 900 quarts of strawberries, from which he has realized about \$300 profit.

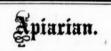
A NEW strawberry pest is mentioned a being very destructive to this fruit in the vicinity of South Haven. It is a small yellow insect that works in the biossom among the pollen. Little is known of its habits, but al agree it promises to do considerable damage

Even in California, which we are accus tomed to consider grand headquarters of fruit culture, it is said San Francisco housekeeper say they do not furnish their tables with more fruit because of the scarcity of fine grades. Much fruit is consumed, but a good leal more would be used were there an abund ance of strictly first-class fruit.

T. B. TERRY, in the Country Gentleman says: I should advise the farmer who grows strawberries for home consumption that he buy a dozen each of a few of the leading or or most promising kinds, and then test then and grow plants from them. He can find which will do best for him, and have good plants of his own growing to set when he finds out. Then the grower who makes husiness of selling choice varieties in a smal way will take greater pains with the few dozen he sends you. He can afford to, as you pay a round price for them.

THE Prairie Farmer says: People rush around in July in search of health; let me recommend the currant cure. If any one is anguid, depressed in spirits, inclined to headaches, and generally "out of sorts," let him finish his breakfast daily for a month with a dish of freshly picked currants. He will soon almost doubt his own identity and may even think that he is becoming a good man. He will be more gallant to his wife. kinder to his children, friendlier to his neighbors, and more open handed to every good cause. Work will soon seem play, and play fun. In brief, the truth of the ancient pun will be verified that "the power to live a good lite depends largely upon the liver."

PROF. C. V. RILEY gives the following directions for making a torch to be used in burning the nests of such insects as the orchard caterpillar and fall web-worm: Take a piece of soft brick known as salmon brick. and trim it to an egg shape; then take two flexible wires, cross them over then brick. wrap them around it and twist the ends together. Then attach it by the wires to a long stick and soak the brick in coal oil; light is with a match, and you are armed for th work. Asbestos may be used to advantage: and a little thorough work early enough in the season will obviate the necessity of more expensive remedies at a later time. The soaking in the oil may be repeated as often as required to maintain the flame.



ARTIFICIAL HONEY-COMB.

It has always been believed, even in thes days of imitation, that the comb of the honey bee could not be couterfeited; but it has been done at last. This week Mr E B Weed, of Detroit, laid on our desk some o the new product. In appearance it is comb which has been taken from a hive and emptied of its honey. Upon holding it the cell is regulated by the setting of the machine, and ranges from a mere line to a cell of the usual depth or even more if it is wanted. It is the intention of the inventor to make combs the exact size to fill a section box. Only pure wax is used.

For a few years past there has been a story in circulation to the effect that comb was made of parafine, filled by machinery with an imitation honey, capped over with a hot iron, and sold as the product of the bees. This proved to be a canard, and was traced to its author, Prof. H. W. Wiley, of Washington. On being taxed with the authorship he said he only meant it for a joke, It gained a large circulation, and obtained credence with a great many people. The article Mr. Weed produces has not yet been put upon the market, and the inventor is determined that it shall only be used for legitimate purposes.

The advantages claimed for it are that it gives the bee-keeper a section of honey which is fully built out all around and is fastened to all sides of the wood; this insures a better selling price, and it is strong enough to bear shipping. The bees will lose no time nor honey in making comb, having only to fill what is given them, and then cap the cells over. It is claimed that by its use comb honey can be produced as cheaply as the ex-

A well-known bee man to whom a sample of this comb was sent, refused to believe it was actually made by machinery, but nevertheless deemed the subject worth investigating, and sent a man out to look into the matter. It having been suggested some of it was given them and they worked upon it as readily as upon foundation.

The invention is not limited to the surplus department, but extends to the broad chamber as well. Combs are made with cells of natural depth, but having for a base a thin sheet of wood. This is to make a comb of sufficient strength to put a new swarm on in hot weather, for shipping bee m nipulations of the apiary.

ANY person who knows how to handle bees will never stand in front of a hive. He will keep out of the way of the bees all he can and still do his work. By standing dealing direct with farmers and threshermen in front of the hive you interfere with their and allowing them the middleman's profit of movements. Quick, jerky movements irri from \$40 to \$500. See advertisement in .his tate the bees, and to crush a few bees in handling enrages the whole colony.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



THERE is a statement going the rounds of the papers to the effect that a bee will not sting you if you hold your breath; and that a handful of bees can be grasped with impunity so long as the operator is careful to hold his breath. It may be true; we will not say it is false, but we greatly prefer to have some other fellow" make the experiments which shall decide its truth or falsehood. These little workers have what the Irishman called "a hot fut," and a promptness at reprisal which induces respectful handling.

MRS. HARRISON says: "Whenever bees desert a hive after swarming there is some cause for it; either the hive is unclean, or has some disagreeable odor about. I once had a swarm come out of a hive and cluster several times. On examining the hive I discovered that it was a new one, and that the entrance was too small; the bees were simply too warm, and for fear of suffocating, deserted the hive. On putting them in a hive with a wider entrance, they went to work, with no more foolishness. I like to have my hives standing where they are to remain, and carry the swarm to it. If they cluster on a limb of a tree that I am willing to cut off, I do so, and carry it to the hive. and lay it in front upon a clean surface of a board or cloth, and then direct a few bees to the entrance with a little twig. If they are violently shaken off, all at once, they may take wing and cluster again."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



The importance of purifying the blood can not be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health. At this season nearly every one needs a

good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich he blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Peculiar Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla pecul-lar curative powers. No To Itself other medicine } - s such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. 1. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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M. H. HUNT.

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Six packets of choice flower seeds for 25c., 18 for 50c., 31 for \$1.00. Pansies, White Stocks and Verbenas, novelties of last season, 15c. per packet, three for 40e. Send for catalogue. Roots of perennials—Phlox, Delphintans. Roots of perennials—Phlox, Delphintmas Chinese Pæonies, Roses, Day Lilies, Honey suckle, Trumpet Vine, White and Persian Lilacs 12 roots for \$1.25. No vegetable seeds. MRS. M. A. FULLER,

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1888.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 21,883 bu., against 71,338 bn. the previous week, and 45,888 bu. for con-esponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 16,250 against 80.688 bp. the previous week and 68,908 bu the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 255,852 bu., against 278,153 bu. last week and 90,174 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on June 16 was 25,240,809 bu. against 26,752,-815 the previous week, and 41,217,221 for the corresponding week in 1887. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 512,006 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 15,976,412 bu.

The wheat market shows weakness after declining fully 11/0011/c on spot and 21/00 31/c on futures from the prices of a week ago. Timely rains, exaggerated reports of the fine condition of the growing crop, and the general depression in all branches of business are accountable for the present condition of the market. Wheat is really worth more money to hold as an investment than it is now selling at, and when the "bears" have got values down to the lowest ebb, then a number of the big fellows in the trade will begin buying, and up prices will go again. Never before have stocks of wheat in the country been so low at this season as now, taking the consumptive demand into consideration. Chicago was also erday, but that was to be expeced with politics absorbing more attention than business. New York also reported a At Chicago the conditions are about the further decline, and domestic markets closed weak. Liveipool was reported flat and London dull, with prices about 1d. per cental lower than a week ago. The close in

this market was at the lowest points reached. The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. a
June	1	961/4	9114	
66	2	9614	91%	
46	4	95	90%	
66	5	95	91	
64	6	95	91	
6	7	95	9134	
64	8	95	91	
66	9	95	911/4	
66	10	9434	911/4	****
66	12	94	91	****
9.8	13	9436	91	
64	14	91	91	
68	15	921/4	8914	
66	16	90	881/6	****
64	18	8914	88	
66	19	89	88	
66	20	89	88	****
66	21	8814	8714	
La	22	8914	8714	****

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week

were as follows:	June.	July.		Cant
flatmann.			Ang.	Sept
Baturday	881/	8714	87	***
Monday		86%	8614	
Tuesday	8714	86%	8614	
Wednesday	8754	8614	861/6	
Thursday		85 %	8514	85%
Friday	****	8414	83%	
The annual ma	anufacti	ure of	flour i	n the
** ** * * * * * * *				

United States is estimated at 75,000,000 barrels, of which 62,000,000 are taken up by domestic consumption.

The "bears" in this market are spread ing the report that Michigan's wheat crop will be fully as large as last year.

Foreign news from the growing crop shows the outlook to be less favorable than some weeks ago. The latest agricultural reports from Hungary are less favorable. Drought and heat have more or less affected the crops, which are behind their norma stage of growth. Wheat is urgently in need of rain; its condition is poorer than at the previous report. Rye will be a short crop. Maize is only promising well in a few dis-

In France vegetation has made slow progress and rain is much needed for the growing wheat, which is reported to be irregular and suffering drought in the principal wheat districts. The condition of the plant is far far from satisfactory, being a month late, thin and patchy, and losing color. Light rains have recently fallen, but more moisture and warmer weather is requisite if the harvest is to be a fairly good one.

In Germany the crops are very backward wheat is well spoken of, but complaints as to rye, the chief food of the people, are serious. Rain is greatly needed, and favorable weather is requisite if even the wheat harvest shall be equal to last year's.

Belgium's crop prospects are good, though the yield of wheat will hardly equal that of

The wheat crop of New South Wales is reported to be very poor, and that of New Zealand proves, upon threshing, to be fully 25 per cent less than estimated, owing to hot, dry weather at the blooming period. The yield this season is reported to be the poorest for years, and at the same time prices are ruinously low so that farmers have hardly held their own, financially.

Wheat harvesting is reported to have comnenced in southern Indiana. In Virginia and Tennessee some threshing has been

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

Visible supply..... On passage for United Kingdom..... 26,425,42 20,136,03 4,112,00 Total bushels June 2, 1888. 50 673,420

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending June 9 were only 264,440 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending May 26 the receipts are estimated to have been 7,976,976 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show a decrease of 4.481,392 bu, as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1887.

62,146,871

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending June 9, 1888, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange aggregated 980,000 bu., of which 540,000 was for the United Kingdom and 440, 000 to the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 1,400,000 bushels, of which 680,000 went to the United Kingdom and 720,000 to the Continent. The total shipments from April 1, 1888, which was the beginning f the crop year, to June 9, 1888, have been 9,500,000 bu., including 4,060,000 bu. to the United Kingdom, 5,440,000 to the Continent. The wheat on passage from India May 29 was estimated at 4,792,000 bu One year ago the quantity was 3,712,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted flat with light demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 0.1.@6s. 7d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 63. 6d.@6s. 7d.; California No. 6s. 6d@6s. 81.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 22,442 bu., against 7,539 bu. the previous week, and 7,152 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 1.103 bu., against 5,180 bu. the previous week, and 1.644 bu, for the corresponding week in 1887. The visible supply of corn in the country on June 16 amounted to 12,448,543 bu. against 11,105, 065 bu. the previous week, and 11,771,164 bu. at the same date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 1.343.478 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 37,000 bu. against 25,846 bu. last week, and 17,956 bu, at the corresresponding date in 1887. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows an increase of 677,379 bu. The market is extremely dull, and the demand has been so light that values are barely tested. Yesterday No. 2 yellow sold at 49c per bu., and No. 2 was quoted at 48c and No. 4 at 47c. The fine prospects for the growing crop, which although backward is now doing well and has come up very evenly, together with the knowledge that a large increase in the area planted is general throughout the corn belt. makes the market very weak and uncertain. At present it looks as if the cro this season would be the largest ever grown. same as in this market. Receipts there are heavy, and with a light demand it is really weaker than wheat. Latest quotations in that market yesterday were 46 %@ 47c for No. 2 spot, 47 %c for June delivery, 47%c for July, and 48%c for August. Most parts of this State have been visited with refreshing rains the past week, and these, combined with the warm sunshine, has brought forward corn very fast. It i yet fully two weeks behind ordinary seasons however, and it will require a late fall to enable it to mature in the northern counties. The "corner" in Austria-Hungary is still in running order, and the syndicate said to

be taking all the corn offering. The Liverpool market on Thursday was dull but values were lower. The following are the latest cable quotations from Liver pool: Spot mixed, 4s. 71/d. per cental June delivery at 4s. 7d., and July at 4s. 7d.

OATS. The receipts at this point for the week wer 12,684 bu., against 29,535 bu. the previous week, and 35,608 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 1,805 bu., against 5,543 the previous week, and 3,600 bu. for same week in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on June 16 was 5,767,000 bu., against 5,329,313 bu. the previous week, and 3,013,960 at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase of 437,687 bu for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 33,592 bu., against 43,548 bu. the previous week, and 27,558 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. Oats have declined in about the same ratio as other grains the past week, and close depressed. Offering appear to be rather in excess of requirements. This is true with the Chicago market also, which has been on the down grade all week. No. 2 white have dropped to 36%c per bu., while No. 2 mixed are quoted at 341/4c. Yesterday 25,000 bu. No. 2 mixed for August delivery were sold at 261/4. At Chicago the market for spot yesterday was a little stronger in tone than the previous day, with futures slightly lower. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: No. 2 mixed spot, 31c; June delivery, 31c; July, 301/c; August, 261/4c. The New York market was quiet and steady, with all grades lower than a week ago. Quotations in that market are as follows: No. 2 white, 40@46c; No. 3 white, 40@40%c; No. 2 mixed, 84%@35c. In futures No. 2 mixed for June sold at 84%c; July at 84%c, and August at 31%@ 31%c. Western sold at 40@47c for white,

INSTEAD of the regular July meeting the Columbia Farmers' Club will hold their sec ond annual picnic at Eagle's Point, July 4th, and have invited surrounding clubs to take part. Besides essays, songs, etc., the programme includes papers on the "Kind of Rules needed for Successful Farming," by Messrs. Flint, Gallup & Edwards; discussion to follow.

and 32@37c for mixed.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

The market is again lower, and has reached the lowest points touched last sea son. The weather has been warm, and this militated to some extent against the trade Dairy is quoted steady at 10@12c for fair to good, 13@14c for choice, and 15c for fancy packages, which are scarce. Creamery is quiet, and quoted at 17@18c per lb. Receipts are large except of fancy dairy. At Chicago the receipts are reported to be only noderate, as some of the production of the West is going into country ice-houses for account of Eastern speculators. The feelng is less firm in high-grade creameries than in medium goods. Dairies are steady and

ladle-packed in light supply and selling at 121/@141/c per lb.; fancy Elgin creameries, 181/2@191/2c per lb.; fine Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota do, 1714@ 181/c; fair to good do, 15@17c; fancy dairies, 15@16c; common to fair do, 13@14c; packing stock, 12@13c. The New York market has also declined during the week, and seems to be in a rather depressed condition. The Daily Bulletin says of the market:

"The supply continues quite liberal, the demand slow, and only for such small lots as are urgently wanted for immediate use, and, with stocks accumulating, the market is weak and unsettled. The only hope of relief would appear to be an active speculative or export outlet. From present indications there is little chance of much help from foreign demand, but it is hoped the reduced prices will stimulate a speculative demand. State creamery pails are working out slowly and 20c about all that can be depended on for wholesale business, while that is certainly the extreme for tubs. Western creamery reaches 191/2c often enough to warrant quoting, but it is the exreme, and just as good obtainable at 19c Next grades under are offered at 18@18%c. and good lots at 17@171/c, while some de fective lots are off-red at 16@16%c. State dairy continues scarce, and the few lots arriving work out at about quotations. Imitation creamery and Western dairy plenty, selling slowly and the tone easy. Factory easier to sell, though some of the favorite

marks of ladie are still held at 16c." Quotations in that market yesterday were

as follows:		
EASTERN STOCK.		
Creamery, State, pails, fancy Creamery, State, tubs, fancy	101	62
Creamery, prime	18	@1
Creamery, good	17	@1
State dairy, tubs, fancy		@1
State dairy, tubs, fair State dairy, Welsh, tubs, prime	17	@1
State dairy, Welsh, tubs, fair to good	16	@1
WESTERN STOCE.		
Western Creamery, fancy	19	@1
Western imitation creamery, choice	195	(@2)
Western do, good to prime	15	@1

prime.... Western factory, ordinary... The exports of butter from Atlantic ports for the week ending June 9 were 115,078 lbs, against 175,353 the previous week, and 148,463 for the corresponding week in 1887.

CHEESE. There has been a general decline in cheese at the west, helped by large receipts in the various markets, the poor quality of a considerable portion from the hot weather, and the lighter demand at eastern points for shipment. Foreign markets have also declined under the pressure of heavy arrivals, and the situation at the moment is not a satisfactory one. Quotations here are 81/4@9c for full cream Michigan; 9@91/4c for the market is steady but at lower prices. There is considerable complaint that current receipts in that market include much cheese that is inferior because of the hot weather. Cnoice full creams are steady under the usual demand; while skims and low grades are dull. Quotations in that narket vesterday were as follows. New full creams, cheddars, 71/207% c per lb.; do flats, 7% @8c; do Young America 8@8%c; poor to choice skims, 2@6c; brick cheese, 10@11c. The New York market has declined during the week, and is not strong at the present range of values. The Daily Bulletin, in its report of the market,

giving way is somewhat slow and stubborn, the indications pretty much all favored buyers. The majority of holders seemed in clined to assume the position that they would not sell unless 8%c could be obtaind, and they were very successful in failing to obtain custom at that rate, buyers gener ally refusing to make any move in excess o 8%c, and no special display of interest nifested even at that rate, which seems t be about all that can fairly be quoted to represent an operating basis. The trouble eems to be much the same as before noted, dvices from the other side, both public and private, still failing to afford encouragement. and in some instances quoting lower than before. Country reports continue pretty steady and 8%c was paid at Ingersol anada, but the position here is controlled by the indifferent foreign demand and there

s nothing promising from the present out

Quotations in that market yesterday wer
as follows:
State factory, full cream, colored 814@
State factory, full cream, white 840
State factory, good 81/20 81
Stale factory medium grades cream 7% @ 8
State factory ordinary 7 @ 7
State factory, light skims 6%@ 7
State factory, medium 5%@ 69
Sate factory, full skims 2 @ 5
Ohio flats, best 8 @
Ohio flats, ordinary 7 @ 75
The resolute of change in New York to

the week ending June 14 were 49,321 boxes, against 51,310 the previous week, and 68,228 boxes the corresponding week in 1887. The exports from all Atlantic ports for the same week were 2,509,472 lbs., against 3,356,450 lbs. the previous week, and 4,919,642 lbs. the corresponding week in

The Liverpool market on Friday wa quoted dull for American colored at 43s-6d. per cwt., and dull for American white at 43s. 6d.

A SUBSCRIBER inquires whether there i any danger to be apprehended to sheep or logs kept in an orchard from spraying trees with Paris green. We think there certainly yould be if they were in the orchard while the spraying was being done. Better keep them out until after a good rain has followed the spraying.

A PERTINENT QUESTION .- Prior to th tariff reduction of '83, Texas sheepmen paid taxes on over \$9,000,000 worth of sheep. Now they pay taxes on about ha'f that valuation. Who pays the taxes now that the 35c; do Michigan, 33@35c; Kentucky

We note a somewhat better tone in the Boston market for good wool, evidently caused by light stocks and the poor condition of the wools yet held. The outlook in other respects has not improved, manufacturers being dissatisfied with prices realized for goods, as well as the light demand. There does not appear to be any change in prices, and manufacturers are only taking small lots of special grades they need at the moment. It is a waiting market all around, with the final result that Congressional ac tion is at the bottem of the policy, by all those who deal in wool or woolen goods from the grower to the consumer. The Boston Advertiser says of the market:

"The wool markets of the country, while considerably below last year in price, are yet too high to tempt either dealers or manfacturers, although some buying has already been done. Those dealers who have operated have done so more or less on or lers, or else to try the market, and the re sult has not been in any way satisfactory. Dealers who have bought any of the new clip as yet, and got out of it at cost, have een fortunate, the feeling being that average country price is still about five and en per cent. too high to make it appear sife venture to operate in. The market is ow considerably behind last year at this time in activity, while the receipts of do mestic wool since the first of the year are nearly 30,000 bags behind the same time in

"Onlo fleeces are quoted at about 281/4 to 29%c,, but the latter figure means very choice lots. For X and above Ohio fleeces, esc. is about an outside figure, with the range 16c. lower. No. 1 fleeces are entirely nominal owing to the light offerings. Michigan fleeces continue scarce and the range is about 26 to 27c for X lots. Combing wools are merely nominal, there being light offerings and very little demand. Delaines continue dull and weak, with few sales reported above 28 to 29c for Michigan and Ohio, although some fine lots are held above these figures. The low price of im ported tops still keeps delaine wools down, as on a 10c duty these latter wools have no chance to compete with the importations. The stock of territory woels here has been well reduced, and general selections are not in any ways plenty.

Referring to woolen goods, the Herald,

of Boston, says: "On woolen goods the market is dull. The cassimere mills are generally running, to be sure, but they are fast approaching the end of their orders, and unless the orders coming in the month of July shall be sufficient to keep them running the balance of the season, they threaten to shut down. There is a bitter com plaint among the makers of yarns that they are not selling their product. The blanke people are not fully satisfied with the results of the resent auction sales, but whether they will not keep right on making for the purpose of selling out in the same way another year is about the only question the wool dealer proposes to consider. These blanket people may have lost money, and they may have made money, but it is pretty evident that they are going right on and do the same thing again."

The Pailadelphia Record, a strong supporter of the Mills bill, recites in its review of the market, some of the results which it has already accomplished in the way of paralyzing the manufactures of the country. It says:

"A very large percentage of the country" worsted machinery is idle, and needs no aw material, and that which is employed s generally at work on orders that yield very little if any margin of profit to manuacturars. Hence the anathy of consumers Stocks are running down and very little new wool is arriving, but there is no pinch for supplies, such as would be felt to the advantage of prices if the mills were actively employed and manufacturers had to pur New York, and 8@81/2c; for Ohio. Skims chase any considerable amount of wool from inue dull. Dealers cannot see their way clearly to stock up at prices asked by grow ers, but buy sparingly in small lots to cover ously for a settlement of the tariff question.'

Some manufacturers are reported to have bought considerable wool in Texas, and there was rather more activity there the the past week. Values are fully 52 per lb. lower than a year ago, and some dealers express the opinion than when present buyers get what they want prices will sag down to

The New York market shows no improvement, and the trade journals there do not appear to believe that any relief may be looked for at present. The stagnation of trade is not confined to wool and woolen goods alone, -it seems to permeate nearly every branch of business except politics. In its review of the market the U.S. Economist of the 16th inst. says:

"Owing to the stagnation and low price prevailing for wool throughout the country and the rainy weather which prevailed all along the season, general dissatisfaction exists in town and country. In Texas, the first State in the union to shear the sheep, after a long struggle two-thirds of the clip has passed from farmers' hands at a full average decline of five cents for unwashed sorts. In California and Oregon the same stagnation and depression prevails, and sheep will be slaughtered for the flesh, if ng else. In the northern and wester States and Territories shearing has been delayed until the farmers put in their crops, and we may regard the seaas four weeks backward. Not much buying is going on, except in a small ay. In some parts of Michigan wool is lling at from 21 to 23 cents, and in sections of Ohio some wool has been sold at 25 cents, but generally all good XX Ohio wool and above is held at from 27 to 30 ents, which, taking the green condition the shrinkage and other drawbacks, may be rded as about the current ruling prices "Now while this is the true state of the

in the leading markets on the seaboard markets from the Atlantic to the Pacific cean, it is very singular to find all the English and European markets agitated and prices advanced a full halfpenny. Now to what are we to attribute this but to a short South American clip, and to an active and to convert the wool int cloth and send the goods to agencies on this side at actual cost on starvation wages. If any body else knows of any truer reason w s interested about this subject. The phe ena is so strange the mills are closing up and our Montevideo wools are going to erp to be made into cloths to ere to undersell domestic-made goods.'

In this market fine washed is quoted a 20@21c, medium at 24@25c, coarse at 23@25c, unwashed 1/2 off, and bucks' fleeces 1/4 off above figures. Very little has yet bee done here.

The following is a record of prices made up from actual sales in the eastern markets: Ohio XX and above, 29c; Ohio XX, 29c Ohio X, 271/@28c; Ohio No. 1, 33@34c Michigan X, 261/2@27c; Michigan No. 1, 30@32c; Ohio delaine, 80@32c; Michigan delaine, 28@29c; Ohio unwashed and merchantable, 18@21e; Michigan do., 17 @20c; No. 1 Ohio combing, washed, 14-blood combing, 24@25c; Missouri and killed in one county in Ohio.

Illinois %-blood combing, 24@25c; do 1/4blood combing, 23@24c; Texas fine, 12 months, 17@ 18c, do 6 to 8 months, 14@16c; do medium, 12 months, 20@22c; do 6 to 8 nonths, 18@20c; do fall fine, 13@15c; do Georgia, 26c; California northern spring free, 18@19c; Middle Co. spring, 16

edium, 15@16c; do heavy, 3@5c less; @17c: Southern spring, 11@14c; California burry and defective, 10@11c; Australia combing, 35@41c; do cross-bred, 36@40c; do clothing, @29@33e; Cape, 25@27e; English 1/4 to 3/4 blood, 331/4@37c.

Wool in the Interior.

Wool is quoted at Portland at 20@23c.

The Flint Globe quotes washed wool a 0@25c.

The Williamston Enterprise quotes At Pontiac wool is quoted at 15@16c for

washed, and 23@24c for washed. At Ann Arbor, local rates are 12@15c for washed, and 18@20c for washed Wool is quoted at 20@22c at Adrian,

for the washed article; and 10@15c for un-At Grand Rapids, some large lots of unvashed have been bought in at 15%c., and small quantities of unwashed at 20@22c.

ent price, 20@23c, farmers do not seem to be anxious to sell. Very little wool is offered at Kalamazoo. Prices range from 15c for unwashed to 23c for washed. Farmers "can't see any

money in wool" at these figures. The Holly Advertiser says that the wool market is at a stand-still in that town, less than 50 fleeces having been taken by the three buyers previous to the current week. Buyers are not anxious to purchase even at present low rates.

Mr. Franklin Wells, of St. Joseph County "The wool market is fairly opened writes: with us. 1 am taking in quite a good many small lots at from 20 to 25c, washed, and from 16 to 20c, unwashed. Only the light open straight medium fleeces bring 25c; heavy 20 to 22c."

Lansing Republican: Wool is coming nto market quite rapidly and the seller no sooner strikes the corporation limits than a half dozen buyers are on his trail The greater quantity of wool is unwashed and 17½ cents was the highest price paid for it n the city to-day, 20th. Washed wool sold for 24% cents per pound.

Port Huron Times: The wool market in Port Huron is not brisk. Last week only 0,000 pounds were bought by the several dealers. The spring has been backward. and shearing consequently delayed. Prices offered, too, have not inclined farmers to ush to market. At 18@26c there no money in wool, farmers say, So far vool in this State has been quoted at 20@ 25c for the best grades of washed while unwashed is taken at 14@18: per pound.

THE POTATO TRADE IN NEW YORK.

The result of the very short crop of pota-

oes raised in the United States last year can be seen in the enormous imports of foreign grown. These importations have ceased now, owing to liberal receipts of new Southern in the eastern markets, which were the largest consumers of the foreign article. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says that the entire receipts of domestic potatoes in that market from October 1st, 187 to June 19, '88, were 969,492 bbls.; but thousands of barrels included in those figures are new Southern potatoes, which arrived during the st two or three weeks. The receipts of the previous season, for the same period, were 1,418 730 barrels, showing a decrease of 449,238 barrels in this season's receipts compared to last year's figures. Great Britain has sent to that market since October 1st the enormous quantity of 1,166,205 sacks of potatoes, while last season the recelpts only amounted to 35,349 sacks, givingan increase of 1,130,856 sacks, over last year. The bulk of these potatoes came from Scotland, although England and Ire land have contributed their share; and in addition to above figures may be added 80, 083 sacks from the Continent, compared to 6,640 sacks last season. Bermuda and West Indies furnished about the same quantity as last season, 27,239 barrels arriving, against 29,465 barrels last year; but there has been a marked increase in the supply from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The total amount from these points for the season to date is 38,506 barrels and 211,476 bushels, with last year's figures only 8,715 barrels and 216,940 bushels. The choice quality of most of the European potatoes has given them an excellent reputation, especially the variety called the Magnum, and the wide outlet and eager de mand has made them easily salable at pro fitable prices the entire season, except once or twice when the market staggered under enormous receipts. The Scotch Magnum is most in favor and generally commands fro 5@15c per sack more than the English or Irish Magnum. Some varieties of German potatoes have also become very popular. Toward the close Nova Scotia potatoes were neglected, as many schooners were caugh in the ice and took from two to four month to reach here, so that quality was not very prime, and they lost the trade earned in the early part of the season.

THE statistics of the apple export trade are interesting to fruit-growers. It is as suming large proportions each year, and in Great Britain American apples are a staple article in the fruit trade. The total exports of apples for the season of 1887 88 were 608,588 barrels, as against 811,410 barrels the previous year. During the year 1887-88, Boston only shipped about half as many parrels of apples as during the previous year, while New York increased her ship ments nearly fifty per cent. Montreal Portland, Halifax and Annapelis all shipped a less number of apples last year than they did the previous year. In detail, Boston shipped 164,268 barrels, New York 269,943 Montreal 93,124, Portland 23,604, Halifax 36,768, and Annapolis 17,871. Of these hipments Liverpool took 343,302 barrels Glasgow 138,945, London 109,875, and various other foreign ports 16,466 barrels. The average weekly shipments were 6,706 barrels from Boston and 12,164 barrels from New York.

An Ohio farmer says it costs as much to pasture a sheep as a full-grown ground-hog or woodchuck, and the destruction in the cornfield caused by his fondness for roasting sheepmen paid then?—Texas Stockman and and Indiana %-blood combing, 25@27c; do ears is very great. Eight thousand were

SMALL BUSINESS.

The United States Government in the Role of a Mendicant.

Department of the Interior, United States Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1888. Sir:-To facilitate examinations in the various arts, the Office has inaugurated a system of compilation and classification of rticles of scientific interest clipped from various periodicals and pasted on durable The sheets containing these clin ings will bear name and date of the pub cation and will be indexed for ready reference. To accomplish this work, two copies of each publication will be necessary in ad-

cientific Library. This communication is to inquire whether ou can furnish the office two extra copies of your publication in exchange for the Official Gazette of the Patent Office. Our appropriation for the next year is so small that it seems probable that we shall be compelled, unless such an arrangement can be made, to strike yours and many other valuable periodicals from our list. An early

dition to the one which is now filed in the

is requested. reply By direction of the Commissioner:

The above communication explains itself,

JNO. N. LIPSCOMB, Chief Clerk. ablisher Michiga Farmer, 44 Larned St., Detroit, Mich.

great country in a most pitiable position. But very little wool has been marketed in Litchfield so far this season. At the pres-For months politicians have been shouting at the top of their voices that the accumulation of money in the United States Treasury was threatening the well-being of the Republic-that the "surplus" was a menace to the peace of the country; and while they are doing this we have the singular spectacle presented of one of its departments being compelled, by lack of funds, to ask the donation of certain journals deemed valuable in its allotted work. Now, as a natter of honesty, would it not be better for those who complain about the "surplus" to see that the necessities of the government had been provided for, and proper appropriations made to carry on its business before talking about a "surplus?" It strikes us that the position of a mendicant by one or any of the departments of the government while its vaults are said to be overflowing with money, is a most pitiable and disgraceful one. We will assist the department however, by the donation of two copies of the FARMER, and allow the three dollars due us for them to remain in the treasury and add to the surplus. When the government had neither money nor credit in 1861 and 65, we gave it three years service for \$13 to \$16 per month, and did it willingly. But now when it has become rich and powerful. with more money than it knows how to care for, such circulars as the one quoted above make us feel as if such an imbecile, dishonest and mean-spirited government was hardly worth the saving. As an American citizen we protest against such a system of running the government and thus bringing its name into disrepute.

Legal Holidays

DELHI MILLS, June 21, 1883. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Are farmers obliged to pay their monthly hands for time not worked on legal holidays -the 4th of July for example? If so, I think it hard to be compelled to stop work on the farm in the busiest season of the year and to pay for work not d SUBSCRIBER.

If you hire men by the month you will have to pay a month's wages for July, althe 4th, a legal holiday, month it is supposed that each one knows the number of legal working days that month contains, and that the agreement is

made on that basis. A NATURAL RESULT.-The Chicago Tribune of Thursday last, in its market report, says: "The weakness in lard in Hector Morrison and Fred Krantz, lashed this market during the last few days is explained by the report that the British Government has at last ordered the seizure of the 'refined' article which has been sent from this country. It is taken under the Adulteration act, and the result will probably be confiscation. The trade in England is said to be now working night and day to produce a pure home-made article, not daring to trust even the packers' goods from this country. The trade is demoralized for the time being, but in the end the pure lard manufactured by our packers will undoubtedly be in better demand as a consequence of the movement." Was not just such action to be expected from the British authorities after the testimony given by the manufacturers themselves before the Conressional Committee charged with investigating their methods? They openly acknowedged that their "refined" lard was en tirely innocent of any connection with the fat of the hog, so that it could be used with entire freedom by the children of Israe without any offence against the Mosaic law. Now, they will have an interesting time convincing the authorities that their lard is really lard when they offer the genuine article. Dishonesty is a sharp tool to handle in business, and the user generally gets his fingers cut before he discontinues its use The old saying that "honesty is the best policy" will hold good even with lard.

THE Supreme court has decided that th board of aldermen of this city has no right to abolish the Central market, and has perpetually enjoined them from doing so. The tenants of the market have for several rears been a source of revenue for the boodle aldermen, but this decision has killed the goose that laid the golden egg. The costs in the case will only amount to a fraction of what it has cost the butchers whenever a new board has been elected.

Half Fare on the Lake Shore Railwa July 3d and 4th.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway will sell Special Excursion Tickets at half fare (one fare for the round trip) to and from all stations on its line and branches, July 3d and 4th; good to return up to July 5th, inclusive. This will be a rare opportunity to go somewhere and celebrate the glorious Fourth at a nominal expense. Purchase your tickets early and avoid the rush at the stations. Ample accommodations for all will be provided

A colt belonging to Sutherland & Benja-min, of Saginaw City, and valued at \$400, ran into a barbed wire fence lacerating itself so into a barbed wire fence lacerating itself so terribly that it will be killed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

The Eaton Rapids camp-meeting opened on the 19th. A big crowd is expected. Detroit proposes to have a rousing old-ashioned Fourth-of-July celebration.

Henry Obruck, of this city, died on Thursday from the too free use of ice-water West Bay City wants to bond the city for lew school buildings, to cost fifteen th dollars.

The prospect is that by Comm Lansing's street-car company will have its ines laid to the Agricultural College.

The proposition to bond Alcona County for 50,000 for the purpose of building roads, was you down by the residents of the county.

Carl Wendel, who founded the village o Norway ten years ago, and was one of the early settlers of Ishpeming, died on the 19th Portland people are determined to have hat new railroad. Last week for and four saleswomen subscriped ten dollars

Large quantities of valuable hard maple lumber worth about one dollar per foot, are being shipped to an East Saginaw furniture

One hundred and fifty-five persons are comeless and destitute at Norway, owing to the late fire which destroyed nearly the en-

A New York lady has sold one thousand pounds of New York maple sugar in Birming ham this season. What's the matter with and certainly places the government of this Michigan's extract of maple

Michigan's extract of maple:
The three-year-old daughter of H. T. Bristow, of Leroy township, Calhoun County, died on the 19th from the bite of a rattlesnake received the previous Saturday. Wheat promises better than had been ought possible by those who knew its c

lition early in the season. The cool weather and the rains are all that saved it. W. Sutherland and Bert Whittlemore were owned while bathing at Bay City on the 21st. Seventeen persons have already been drowned at Bay City since the bathing season

egan. Five miles from Saline, Washtenaw County, s a tract of land which was formerly an sightly and unprofitable marsh. Now, by drainage, two hundred acres of onlong are

G. H. Spencer, having relatives in Albany, N. Y., and Cleveland, O., but whose residence is unknown, walked into a hotel at Marquette and swallowed two ounces of carbolic acid, dying almost instantly.

The Big Rapids Pioneer says farmers in sta County, are going out of the sheet ess as fast as they can, finding no mone

a wool-growing and not being public-spirited nough to raise it for nothing Louis Carlton, farmer near Royal Oak, dug gas which promises to be something more than a "pocket." He will conduct it into his than a "pocket."

ouse and utilize it to save coal bills

Lapeer Democrat: Robert Davis & Son whibit at this office some specimens of their otswold wool with staple 1134 inches long Two ewes sheared eight pounds each and one 8¼. The wool grades No. 1 combing and brings 27c in this market. W. W. Merritt, farmer of North Branch,

while hunting accidentally discharged his gun and the breech-pin struck him in the forehead, penetrating the skull. He extracted it, and walked home, but was taken with spasms and is not expected to recover. Grand Rapids' city council having granted franchises for nine miles of cable car roads, two local capitalists will build them at once.

The line to Reed's Lake, the place where the people go to cool off when the Valley City gets too hot for them, will be built first The Bellaire, Antrim County, Advertiser of April 19th, says: On the 4th day of the month all the earth hereabouts was covered with a

compact body of snow of from one to two feet in depth, but by the 14th the ground was bare and in good condition for planting. There have been an unusual number of deaths by drowning this season. Albert Rounds, of Cedar Springs; Fred Wright, of Grand Blanc; George Walz, of Marshali; Mar-thall McCrum, of Novi; a young son of Chet. Mallory, of Palmyra township, Lenawee Co.

and John Broesmer, of Vriesland, were drown-

ed within two days of this week. The assessors of this city have been on a still hunt for non tax-paying property in De The railroads property aggregating \$2,000,000 which escapes taxation; the telegraph companies own \$680,000, and taken altogether, about \$34,000,000 or one-fifth the entire assessed valuation of city property, has heretofore paid no

taxes. Saturday night four well known young men of Lake Linden went out for a sale. About ten o'clock the boat was capsized; John Cameron drowned at once, Charles Andrews became exhausted and sank about three o'clock Sunday morning, and the other two themselves to the boat and drifted ashore in an exhausted condition Sunday for They found themselves nine miles f settlement, and with the greatest managed to traverse the distance and obtain

relief. Port Huron Times: The tunnel shaft of the Canadian side is down between 30 and 6 feet. On Tuesday the lining wall took anoth lide, going down about ten feet. The work is being pushed ahead in a thorough manner and everything about has an air of business On this sade the work has not progressed s far as on the Canadian side, but fair progress is being made. It seems likely that the effort to secure from the Canadian government a towards the construction of the tunnel will be successful. The sum to be secured will probably be pretty large in amount.

The story of the stockaded dens of infam; in the Upper Peninsula has been effectually and entirely disproved by the testimony of sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys and prominent citizens, who in accordance with Gov. Luce's nstructions have made careful investigation Mrs. Obenaur's assertions were founded who y on hearsay, and when traced back to the tarting point, and stripped of exaggerations, ittle was left as a peg to hang the story upon. It is too bad to deprive the lady of the m al she used to construct her harrowing tal but facts are facts, and the people of the Upper Peninsula are justly indignant at the manner in which they have been misrepre-

General.

Dr. J. H. Zukertort, the celebrated chess-

Mrs. Cleveland is to open the Cincinnat Exposition at noon of July 4th. General Sheridan is reported to be on the rain and prospects are good for his recovery.

mouth bank in 1885 by embezzling \$115,000, died in prison at Joliet, Ill., recently. The annual product of the Ontario salt wells is valued at about a quarter of a million dollars. The output is nearly 450,000 barrels. New South Wales is becoming noted as a flver-producing country. A single mine is nown to yield seventy thousand ounces per

B. T. O. Howard, who wrecked the Mon-

Miss Mary Tillinghast, the New York artist, ed thirty thousand dollars for ign of the tapestry hangings in the Vandel

At Silas, on the Mexican Central railroad, reshets overflowed the town, leve ases and drowning many people. Through

Miss Mary Prescott, well known as a write of entertaining sketches and stories for ou best magazines, and sister of the tale 183 Mrs. Harriett Prescott Spofford, died las

The Chinese in New York city spend he less than \$500,000 annually in the purchase of opium for smoking. It is said there are ,000 Americans in that city who are using

The seven coke works in the Connellsville, Pa., coke region, operated by McClure & Co-employing two thousand men, shut down be employing two thousand men, shut down because ause of a strike among the workman because comrade was discharged.

Since its creation at the outset of the civil war, the army retired list has cost \$16,530,000. Two officers on the list received \$100,000 each. It now numbers 476 officers, whose pay is three-fourths of the active pay.

John Zacher, of Racine, Wis., had fasted 30 days on the 18th inst., an entirely voluntary

proceeding on his part, as all sorts of tempting dishes have been prepared in vain. He grows very weak and is losing flesh rapidly. Mrs. Catherine Crowell, of Lancaster Co. Mrs. Cattering the first of the current month-the age of 99 years, left 422 descendents of including the heirs of two of her 16 child-p who went west and are not represented-Chicago people presented to Chairman Esr the National Republican Convention a of solid gold and silver, 12 inches long weighing 33 ounces. It is said to be a ery beautiful and artistic piece of workman

The New York Women's Exchange, foundten years ago, has now 27 branches and has sold one million dollars' worth of women's The ten per cent commission exacted covers expenses, so the Exchange is

Express Agent Huber was arrested at Philadelphia. Pa., on the 20th, at the instance of the Adams Express Co., for the theft of \$29, 300 in August, 1886. Sixteen thousand dollars, or ginal packages, were found conceal ed in Huber's house.

Growers of sugar cane protest against the duction of the duty on sugar, because the duction of the duty on sugar, because the insequence would be the arrest of the de-plopment of that industry in the Southern States, and the raising of the price of sugar

Lucy Parsons, wife of the executed anar chist, created considerable comment by driv-ing about the streets of Chicago in a buggy to which was attached the life sized crayon portrait of her deceased husband, and disanarchist circulars. The police outfit to the police station The Chicago Stockyards cost, all told. \$4.

20,000. They cover an area which would make number of good-sized farms. The Union tock Yards comprise 350 acres of ground. and there are 20 miles of streets, 20 miles of for troughs and 50 miles of feeding roughs in them. It takes five artesian wells to supply them with water.

The town of Dubois, Pa., named in hono hn Dubois, the Pennsylvania lumber was nearly destroyed by fire on the Six hundred and fifty buildings, coverg 30 acres of ground, were burned, and 3,000 secone are homeless. The town had no fire tepartment, and nothing could be done to tay the progress of the flames. In the exseveral burning buildings were wn up with dynamite in the hope of checkoss is set down at a round million. John outois is reported to have promised \$100,000 oward the relief of the sufferers. The prosect is the town will be rebuilt, as the busi ss men have not "lost their grip" in spite

Ger nan affairs. Reports from Zanzibar say there is little

doubt Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, is dead. It is thought Tippoo Tib failed to afford him promised reinforcements in revenge for Stanley's thwarting his plans to continue the slave trade. It is said that the funeral of the late Em

peror Frederick was not marked by the pomp and military display which characterized that of his father, Kaiser William, but that the grief of the people was even more deep and The new emperor assumes the title The most recent news from Stanley says that

deserters from his camp have just arrived at Camp Yambunga. They relate that Stanley was severely wounded by an arrow, and obiged to construct a fortified camp in order to enel the hostiles who thronged around him The Soudanese had deserted, and one-third o

WONDERFUL ATTRACTIONS WITH BARNUM.

Some of the Curious Features to be seen

this Year in the New Shows. Since the fifth and last great fire of Bar num an entirely new show had to be organized and equipped, requiring the outlay of \$600,000, and the following is partly what the New Barnum and London Shows now contain, all of which will positively be exhibited here on Monday, July 2d: Three circuses in three rings, two menageries in two tents, Wild Moorish Caravan, Paris Olympia Hippodrome, Artificial Lake of real water, Monster horse fair with 380 head of fine horses, gigantic museum of living curiosities, elevated stage performance, Jumbo, natural as life, and his big forms and most approximately approximate skeleton; Paul Boyton, the famous aquanaut, the water-bicycle, talking seals, trained zebras, giraffes, bears, pigs, monkeys, donkeys, goats, wolves, etc., two herds of elephants, two droves of camels, trick horses and ponies, white mules, seven open dens of wild animals with trainers, an aquarium with amphibious animals, an aviary of tropical birds, Algerian dancing girls, Marshall's Japanese troupe, and giants, dwarfs, midgets, etc., 20 pantomine clowns, 20 animal clowns, half-mile racing track, fearless racers, male and female jockeys, troupe of marvellous Japanese, 64 cars, four trains, 720 people, 125 acts, a dozen going at once; juvenile fife and drum corps, three military bands, Bedonins with their war weapons and horses, the Moorish encampment, halt in the desert, war scenes, and a myriad other wonderful features. All the monster tents, covering 10 acres of ground, will positively remain

they are never divided, and never will be Celebrate the Fourth!-Low Rates via the Wabash Western Ry.

up until 9 at night, and the night perform-

ances are guarantees to be the same as the

afternoon. The new parade will be made

every day, rain or shine, at 9 o'clock in the

morning. The shows this year are all new,

grander, richer, and better than ever; and

For the coming Fourth of July, the Wabash Western Railway will sell tickets between all stations at one fare for the round trip. These tickets will be on sale July 3rd and 4th, not Bennington. Shiawassee County. Mich good returning after July 5th, 1888. The Wabash Western Short Line trains are equipped with elegant day coaches, free reclining chair cars, and buffet sleeping cars.

ticket agent of the Wabash Western Railway.

ONE OF THE MOST PRODUCTIVE HERDS

OF UNREGISTERED AND GRADE JERSEY COWS

(24 HEAD) IN THE STATE

- IS-

OFFERED FOR SALE MERRILL & FIFIELD, AT VERY LOW PRICES, In lots to suit purchasers, or will exchange for colts, brood mares or roadsters Address

JOHN T. CLARK, Grosse Pointe, Wayne Co., Mich. \$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and g ve their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vac noies in towns and cities. H. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. june23 26t

WRINKLES! HOW TO REMOVE. Na Information free. P. O. Drawer 179 Buffalo N.Y.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The avnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Am ricas Aluminum Company, of Detroit, Michigan, wil be held at the Russell House, Detroit, Michigan, on Tu sday, July 10th, 1888, at 20'clock p.m., for the election of a Board of Directors fo the ensuing year, and the transaction of skeh other business as may come heldre said meeting. JAS. B. PETER, Secretary.

Dated June 13th, 1838 Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.

Barrington. Kirklevington, Victoria Duchess and other nicely bred sorts. Good enough to head any herd. Prices and terms to suit the times. Address C. F. MOORE.

ST. CLAIR, MICH.

and prices.

Why allow manufacturers to make a large profit on Egg Food, when you can make a better article for less money? It has been used for years throughout California and other Western S ates with astonishing results. It not only makes hens lay, but also keeps them in good heal h. Recipe and full directions for preparing the food will be an for 50 cts. Address ARIZONA POUL-

PURE SALT.

DID YOU EVER THINK, That Pure Salt adds its fine flavor to all food o i products better, longer and mo:e perfectly That Impure Salt is as dangerous as impur

water. It is jures the health, its effect on the kidneys being especially disastrous, causing stone in the bladder and other distressing dis ases. The righest medical authorities most mphatically confirm this statement. Diamond Crystal Salt is free from lime, anguesia and other impurities. Its FLAVOR is elicious, its STRENGTH unrivaled, its PURITY especially refined for Best Table and

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT It costs but lit le more than ordinary dair, alt, and less than the best English, which is no o good. jul6 tf



FOR SALE

Two Holstein Bull Calves, one to two months old, pure bred and eligible to registration, at very reasonable price if taken at once. Address SAMUEL JOHNSON. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MICH

binat on Force makes three complete ma-

nd for par YOU CAN GET ONE FREE LEWIS & COWLES, Box A, Catskill, N. Y NOTICE TO THE DEPOSITORS IN the Wayne County Savings Bank
This bank has declared its thirty-fourth semimual interest dividend under the rules and

Depositors are requested to present their books at the bank on and after June 20, 1888, and withdraw the interest or have same placed in their books are adopted. Money to loan on satisfactory securities. S. D. ELWOOD

forms and most approved breeding. We will make it to your advantage to deal with us. Prices low

and terms to suit pur



MERIT COMBINED Will E. Boyden,

-AND-

DELHI MILLS, - - MICH., - BREEDER OF -

The following families represented in the here Cruickshank,

Rose of Sharon. Flat Creek Young Mary Inspection is invited. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Every animal guaranteed as represented. The prospects for Shorthorns are better to-day than at any time in the past five years.

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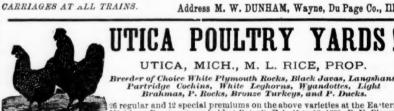
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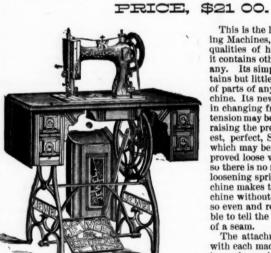
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6 dam—imp. Rosamond, by (100-1) Quarrington 7 dam—May Rose 3d, by (6778) Bellville (6778). 8 dam—May Rose 2d, by (6778) Bellville (6778). 9 dam—Sylvester, by (3738) Ernast (3738). 10 dam—Silk Velvet, by (4670) Pedestrian (4670). 11 dam—May Rose, by (2829) Miracle (2320). 12 dam—Georgina, by (2025) Fitz Remus (2025). 13 dam—by (693) Whitworth (635). 14 dam—by (127) Charles (127). 14 dam—bv (127) Charles (127).

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Duke 51885, dam 2d Duchess of Whittlebury by
(38694) Duke of Connaught 32234, grandam 3d
Duchess of Hillhurst by (39748) 2d Duke of
Hillhurst 12893, great grandam 10th Duchess of
Airdrie by (18774) Royal Oxford 5157.

26TH DUKE OF AIRDRIE 34973 by (30958) 4th Duke
of Geneva 7931, dam 9th Duchess of Airdrie by
(18774) Royal Oxford 489, grandam 4th Duchess
of Airdrie by (31181) Fordham Duke of Oxford
220, etc., etc.

220, etc., etc. (30997) 6TH DUKE OF ONEIDA 6396 by (30958) 4th Duke of Geneva 7931, dam 10th Duchess of Geneva by (33752) 2d Duke of Geneva (5562), grandam 5th Duchess Geneva, etc., etc. (30958) 4TH DUKE OF GENEVA 7931 by (23971 Baron of Oxford 676, dam 7th Duchess of Thorn-dale by (10284) 2d Grand Duke 243, etc., etc. 4043 IRON DUKE 2070 by 2533 Bellmont 1441, dam 4043 Inon Duke 2070 by 2533 Belmont 1441, dam imported Rosamond by (10671) Quarrington 2554, grandam May Rose 3d by (6778) the famous Beliville 679, great grandam May Rose 2d by (6778) Beliville 679, etc., etc. 2533 Belmont 1441 by (11382) Old Duke of Gloster 175, dam Miss Beliville by (6778) Beliville 679, grandam Carnation by (10277) Goldsmith 1974, etc., etc. In addition to above we have 20 More Good Ones which must be closed out to make room for the new crop.

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And planned it all-while yet alive-in his peculiar way. "I've managed other men's remains," he said

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Until it almost seemed; a task to wait until Especially as my good wife has wandered or And all the children we possessed have many

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"I do not want to hire a hearse, with crape aroun

it thrown: I'm social like, and am not used to riding round alone.

Bring my old wagon, into which the children used to climb. Until l've taken on a drive full twenty at a time We've loafed along the country roads for many

pleasant hours, And they have scampered far and near, and picked the freshest flowers: And I would like to have them come, upon my

burial day. And ride with me, and talk to me and sing along the way.

"I want my friend the minister-the best o preacher folks, With whom I've argued, prayed and wept, and

swapped a thousand jokes-To talk a sermon to the friends, and make it

sweet, but strong; And recollect, I don't believe in speeches over

And tell him not withstanding all his eloquence Twon't be the first time I have slept when he was holding forth

I'd like two texts; and one shall be by Bible covers pressed. And one from outside that shall read, 'He did his level best."

"And any one I've given help-to comfort and to save-Just bring. A flower, or sprig of green, and throw

it in the grave. Please have a pleasant, social time round the subscriber's bier.

And no one but ny enemies must shed a single You simply say, 'Old Uncle Nate, whatever may

Is having probably to-day the best time of us all He's shaking hands, two at a time, with several hundred friends. And giving us who stay behind good gilt edged

They tried to [follow all the rules that Uncle Nate laid down:

When he was dead, they came to him from every house in town. The children did their best to sing, but could not quite be heard;

The parson had a sermon there, but did not spea't a word. Of course they buried him in flowers, and kissed

him as he lay, For not a soul in all that town but he had helped some way;

out the tears' sweet leaven. There rose loud sobs that Uncle Nate could al

most hear, in heaven

THE WANDERER.

Love comes back to its vacant dwelling-The old, old love we knew of yore We see stand by the open door, With his great eyes sad and his bosom swelling He makes as though in our arms repelling,

He fain would lie as he lay before:-

Love comes back to its vacant dwelling-

The old, old love that we knew of yore! Ah! who shall help us from over-spelling, That sweet forgotten, forbidden lore! E'en as we doubt in our hearts once more With a rush of tears to our eyelids welling, Love comes back to its vacant dwelling.

Miscellaneons.

MY NIECE MINNIE.

I was an old maid. There could be no doubt about it, for has not society decided that old women who are unmarried at thirty-six are old maids?-and I was thirtysix and unmarried. This state of affairs was not mine by choice-in truth, I do not believe that I had not yet seen any man whom I should really have liked to marry or for whose sake I would willingly have parted with my independence. I had not however seen many men. My father died while I was in my "teens;" my only surviving sister, who was years older than myself, soon afterwards married and went out gram arrived from one of the governesses to India; and I had no brothers. I was of Miss Bryce's seminary, telling me that then a girl living with a widowed mother Minnie had started for Snailchester, and whose means were of the slenderest, and would arrive by the train that reached that what chance had I of being anything but place at 5:30 P. M. an old maid? I could not "go out," we beauty, I had no friends to take any interest in me and long disinterestedly to see me comfortably settled; so the only thing to be done was to see patiently the years roll away one after another in my gray mo notonous life, my mother looking after the house and our small servant, I working at as I could, and I hoped she would not desthe china-painting by which I made a fair living. I painted for the great china-works streets off; but I worked at home this favor having been accorded to me in consideration of my being one of the cleverest hands and best designers, and also because my mother was delicate and often required my attention.

Thus the "twenties" passed, and the first of the "thirties;" then a great change wrote, asking me to go out and share her Indian home: but I declined. I had my painting, and I still had the privilege of working at home; therefore I preferred inenendence and staying in the old cottage in the quiet street with one domestic. Thus the years passed till society decreed me an

me-did I look like one. I looked better at thirty-six than I had looked nearly a decade and a half earlier; no stranger would have supposed that I had passed that period which seems to be dreaded by so many wo men-the twenty-fifth birthday; and I felt an erjoyment of life-or rather I had a feeling as if I had not by any means outlived the possibility of enjoying life-which. considering everything, seemed very won-

I could not help telling myself that it wa shame I should be irrevocably set down as an old maid, with no hope before me except to live in the quiet street and paint china till I had saved enough money to live on without painting, without even having a chance of knowing something of the brighter side of life! Ah, well, I thought, so it was-Fate had ordained it, and what Fate ordains must be borne somehow, and, if borne with patience, submission and cheer fulness, so much the better for ourselves and all around us! Therefore I sang snatches of songs over my painting, practiced my music in the evenings, welcomed an invitation to a quiet tea-party as offering a little variety, and did my best to make my old maidenhood as happy as possible.

On one particular morning I was not feeling happy; 1 felt indeed as if I had no buoyancy, no remains of youthful spirit left in me-not because of any mishap to a priceless piece of porcelain, not because my taste was becoming less fresh or my style developing into mannerism-nothing of the kind had happened. On the contrary, I had that very morning received a note from the head of the firm saying that an impor tant order had been received from the Duke of Largelands, and to no one would they so willingly intrust it as to me, if I would ascept it. Accept it! Of course I did and was in the highest spirits over it. I sent the once small, now considerably grown-up domestic with my answer; and just as she returned home the postman gave her the letter which was to work me woe and to turn my hour of rejoicing into one of repining and bitterness of soul.

The letter was from my piece Minnie. and enclosed her photograph. I heard from my sister regularly enough still, and I also heard occasionally from her daughter Minnie, who had been in England nearly three years, in order to be "finished" at a fashionable school; but I had never seen the child, nor even her photograph. Each time she had had holidays I had asked her, as in duty bound, to spend them with me in Snailchester, but she had always refused. Her refusals, I must say, were invariably worded very prettily, telling me in the most affectionate terms how she longed to spend a quiet week or two with "dear. dear auntie;" unfortunately however she had just accepted an invitation to go with the Lightfoots to Paris or consented to have a tour with Lady Brightsea in her son's yacht. Something unfortunately - with three dashes under it-always prevented the visit to "auntie." "Auntie" bore the disappointments with wondrous pailosophy; with a smile lighting up her face she put each letter with those of the same tenor received before, and for the rest of that day

she went about her work with an air of

conscious rectitude and of duty well performed. When I saw the letter in Jane's hand on this particular day, although I marvelled rather at the abnormal length of the envelepe. I had no particular feeling regarding it. I saw at once that the writing was Minnie's: I knew it was in answer to my latest invitation, and I wondered idly as I opened the letter what excuse would be of fered this time. Alas, there was no excuse -She was coming! And I-oh, what was I to do? The length of the envelope was explained by the photograph-which was what I believe is technically termed a "promenade"-a full-length figure in a most artistic attitude. I looked at it with disnay. This was my niece-this tall, wellformed, beautiful girl with, if the photograph was to be relied on, a style and "go" about her that would set every tongue in been small and plain, if she had only been one who would have sat and read, chatted. and practiced her music during the day. creeping out with me for a quiet evening walk when the twilight fell, I should no have minded; but Miss Minnie Pomeroy was evidently not one of that sort. The very make of her tight-fitting serge dress. the very turn of her head, with its plain round hat, showed that she was a young lady of some individuality, one whose presence would make itself felt. My niece was eighteen; she might have been twentyeight! No one would remember that the mother of this tall, stylish, beautiful girl was much older than I, but every one would say, "Oh, that is Miss Minnie Pomeroy,

Miss Olive Leicester's niece!" My case was a hard one, and I ardently longed that something even yet might intervene to postpone Minnie's visit till "a con venient season." My longing was vain: the days passed away without any further letter until the 23d of July, when a tele

All hope was over, so I took a final look could not "ask any one in," I was not a round the room set apart for Minnie, the preparation of which had occupied some of my waking and many of what should have been my sleeping hours for the past week. My house was plain, and she was not, and my means were small; but my taste was artistic, so I had made the room as pretty pise it. There was a pedstead with white curtains; the room had a window overlooking a preezy upland; cut flowers in pretty glass vases brightened up odd corners: little book-shelf with a few tempting vok umes was placed within easy reach of the bed. Really, so far as I could see, I had done everything I could for Minnie in that part of the house. Then I visited the kitchen and saw that the nice little dinner came-my dear mother died. My sister I had projected-for I was not fashionable enough to welcome a visitor with tea-was in a forward state: and then I put on my things and started for the station-in good

time, as I thought. When I arrived at the station, however I found that my clock was slow, and that I was only a minute and a half too soon; so l betook myself to the proper platform and

like an old maid; nor—so my mirror told for the curling wreath of steam which I expected every instant to see in the distance. The minute and a half went by, and so did three minutes; then six, twelve, twentyeight, forty-eight. I began to grow anxobserved that they too seemed to be very anxious and preoccupied; however, I determined to show no trepidation, and with a very business-like air I went across to one of them and asked when the 5:30 express would be in. Never shall I forget his look, his manner, his voice as he blurted out-

"The 5:30 express, ma'am! Doan't ye know she has been wiecked beyond Elstown? A bridge broke down. We have sent off a relief, and are expecting her in

every minute now." I think that was what he said-I think; but I do not know-it was all so awful. Here had I every day for a week been hoping something would occur to prevent Minnie's arrival; I had that very morning, when I received the telegram, said, with a sigh, 'Ah, well, nothing can prevent it now!" It was prevented, and, oh, how terribly! I sank down upon a barrow by which I was standing, and covered my face with my hands, overwhelmed with sorrow, remorse, and anguish. To think of Minnie. that handsome, splendid girl-to think of her crushed to death amid all the horrors of of the earlier years of my life, but I felt as a railway accident, and to think too that I, in my selfishness, not wishing to appear so very much an old maid, had been hoping something might prevent her from coming to Snailchester! I had not wished this however-oh, not this-it was too awful!

"Please'm, get up-we want the barrow. The train's a-comin' in." "Train? What train?"

"The train as was sent to Elstown when the news of the accident came. It be a-bringin' of them as wasn't injured and of the Indian mail, and Minnie had gone them as isn't much."

My spirit too utterly broken, I could not speak even one word in reply. Oh, if I had only wished for Minnie to come, how different I should have felt now! I had no hope for her; I scarcely even dared to wish that she might be among those who were away, and in all likelihood I should never not fatally injured. I rose from the barrow, intending to make my way to the station-master to ask him whether I might make one of the sad party who were going

to identify the dead. I saw the bright lights of the engine flash round a curve: there was a slackening of speed, a rolling and grating noise, and the train had entered the station. Motionless I stood beneath a lamp; then, with a sudden, quick cry, I rushed forward. I saw Minnie step out of a carriage. I knew her at once-the tight-fitting dress, the round hat, the stylish figure, the beautiful face. I had not been punished for my wickedness

"Minnie-oh, my darling, darling Minnie!" To the end of my life I shall re member the words I uttered as I clasped er in my arms.

"Heaven alone knows how I welcom you! Oh, my dear, my dear,"-and tears rolled down my cheeks.

Minnie was weeping too. "Dear auntie! Oh, wasn't it awful?" she whispered, as with a struggle she regained her composure. "I hardly dare gien to where in the distance I could see think of it yet. Some day perhaps I may the trees of the garden where that rose had be able to speak freely of it, but not yet. first opened its beauty to the sun—the gar-Oh, you don't know how nearly all was den of Ferndale. Mr. Dene had brought it over with me! But for this gentleman- the evening before, and, after giving it to Dene-nothing could have saved me I turned at her words to meet the quiet earnest gaze of a pair of dark-gray eyes

while Minnie went on feverishly-"The carriage I was in-there was no one in it but myself-was just overhanging the terrible chasm in the bridge; every mo ment it seemed as if it must go down; and was in a state of mind too awful to think of, when he came and told me to follow him. I did so but how I know not; I only know that he supported me along the narrow parapet of the bridge. I know it was at the risk of his own life, for I was half dead with terror; and scarcely were we or the embankment again when, with a hor Snailchester wagging! If she had only rible crash that I shall never forget, my carriage too fell upon the mass of debris be

low. Oh. auntie, what I felt-" She ceased with a convulsive shudder while I, almost speechless, turned to the stranger, to whom I owed a deeper debt of gratitude than he could ever know, and tried in broken accents to put some of my

thoughts into words. "Indeed your niece estimates my ser vices greatly beyond their value," he said, interrupting me; and the smile that lighted up his face enhanced the pleasure of listening to his musical voice. "She is a brave girl. Had she for one moment lost her presence of mind or her wonderful calm ess, then indeed nothing could have saved either her or me on that perilous ledge; but she is every inch a heroine."

"And you are every inch a hero," I said to myself, as, without knowing why, I be gan to search my memory to discover where I had heard his name before. Then suddenly I remembered that Dene was the name of the gentleman who had bought Ferndale - a lovely little freehold property about a mile out of Snailchester which had from my earliest years been my ideal of an earthly paradise. I had heard that the purchaser had "retired," and had therefore thought of him as some very elderly person with a certain air of self-importance and an overwhelming consciousness of wealth which made me take another look at the man who was so happy as to call Ferndale

He was not a very elderly person-he could not be more than forty-two; he was not self-important-he had no purse-proud air. He had a grave kind face, handsome in its kindly and winning expression rather than in feature: intellect shone in the clear dark-gray eyes-but not intellect only; goodness also had its home there. Involuntarily the words of Solomon, "One man among a thousand have I found," rose in my mind; and, even as they did so, I was recalled to myself by hearing him ask if he might call the next day and ask after Minnie-a request which, it is perhaps needless to say, I willingly granted.

He came the next day, but Minnie we not able to see him-nor the next, nor the next. The poor girl's nerves had received a shock from which they could not easily recover. But soon the strength of her constitution re-asserted itself, and she became her own bright self once more-how bright, walked up and down several times, watching how strong, how beautiful! She was a appointed had it been otherwise, his ready volubility that knew no pause, her arms

had never seen any one like her, so full she was of health, energy, life and galety. Why, my quiet little house seemed trans formed as she ran singing up and down the lous, and, looking at the porters and guards stairs, making the place seem full of sunon the other platforms—there were none on shine! And how willing she was to go for mine, which was quite out of the station-I long walks, to hunt up pretty flowers or anything uncommon for me to copy for my painting, in which she took the deepest interest!

I had not been mistaken in my anticipa tions as to the behavior of Snailchester Everybody did speak about Minnie; but, strangely enough, my feeling was, "I dare say they are all jealous because they haven't a niece like mine."

Mr. Dene was a constant visitor; scarcely a day passed without our seeing him. And I did not wonder at it. Who could have resisted Minnie? He often came when she was out, and would sit and talk to me while I painted; he often read to me too, and we had long enjoyable discussions on what he had read until Minnie's return; and then, as was natural, she absorbed all his attention. I saw it all, looking on with strangely mingled feelings. He loved Minnie-I telt sure of that; and I thought that, if ever girl was to be envied, she was that girl. I was of course an old maid, and had no business with feelings such as theirs. I do not say I felt the fire, fury, and passion if all life's brightness centered in Mr. Dene's visits; my first thought every morning was, "Will he come to-day?"-my last thought every evening, "Will be come tomorrow?"

Thus the weeks rolled away till seven were numbered with the past. The great order of the Duke of Largelands was approaching completion; so alas was Minnie's visit-both of which the same day had heralded! We were expecting the arrival down to the town, for she was too impatient to wait for the postman-which rather surprised me, for I had never seen her so anxious about the post before.

I sat pointing, thinking rather sadly over things in general. Soon Minnie would be see her again. In another year she would be going to India, though once I had hoped she might be settled near me; but Mr. Dene had not spoken, as I expected he would, and lately he had not been such a frequent visitor at the cottage. I knew Minnie had not refused him, because when I endeavored to ascertain the state of her affections towards him, she had put me off with a laugh and said that she would not tell me until he had disclosed his feelings toward her. I had noticed however that for the past few days she had seemed restless and anxious, and, judging her heart by my own, I longed for him to come and declare his mind.

I was thinking about it even more than usual one fair September forenoon, as I sat by the open window of my painting-room. trying to concentrate my thoughts on an exquisite Marechal Niel rose in a glass before me, which I was copying upon one of the last pieces in the Duke's disert-service but I fear, in spite of all my efforts, those thoughts were too often straying up the that he had been watching its development with anxiety, as he had chanced to hear me say I wanted a fine one, we had strolled up and down the garden paths together-Minnie was spending the evening with a friend -talking of many things till the twilight fell; and still Minnie had not returned. I noticed that he seemed a little absent at times, as if there was something he wished to say, but yet could not make up his mind to say it. Then when the garden gate opened and Minnie entered, he suddenly hade us both good night and went away. Somehow I felt as if he would come and

tell me what he wanted to say on the previous night-would ask me if he had my permission to pay his addresses to Minnie. Why should he not? Impatiently I asked myself the question, rising to my feet the while at d passing my hand over my forehead. There was a mirror opposite, and involuntarily I glanced at the reflection in it -at the-I must own it-almost pratty face crowned with its wavy dark brown hair; and I wished-oh, how I wished that the mirror really spoke the truth as to years, that I was really no older than I looked! Then I told myself that I was very weak and silly, that at my age I ought to be ashamed of myself for such weakness, and resolutely set myself to centre all my thoughts and energies on reproducing the lovely hues of the delicate rose on the Duke

of Largelands' porcelain. For ten or fifteen minutes I painted diligently, then a ring at the front door bell made me stop, with my pulse beating violently. Of course I had known he would come; my instinct had not deceived me. I knew he wauted to speak about Minnie the night before, but could not summon up sufficient courage to do so. Now he had come, so I must perve myself to play my part, which I did by casting a glance up the glen towards the woods that sheltered Ferndale and thinking how welcome I should always be when Minnie was mistress there.

Thus strengthened, I was able to through the ordeal well. I welcomed him gracefully, though I say it myself; and, as he seemed interested in the progress that the rose had made towards being immortalized, I chatted about it as if life had no dearer interest for me than the Duke of Largelands' china. Of course this could not last; so by-and-by we sat down-1 beside my table, he in the shadow of the window-curtains; and then he said, in an abrupt tone which I had never heard him dopt before-

"Minnie-I mean Miss Pomeroy

"Yes," I answered, as calmly as if my neart was not beating so heavily that I feared its pulsations might almost be heard. 'This is the day the Indian mail arrives, and she went to meet the postman, who al ways gives up her letters, although he will give no one else theirs. But he likes Minile-every one does; I never saw any one so irresistibly charming as she is."

"You are right," he said fervently; and somehow, although I should have been disenthusiastic praise sent a chill to my soul. "She is indeed irresistibly charming, as you say, and she is looking more than usually beautiful to-day. I met her in the town," he added, in answer to my look of inquiry: "I-I had a short walk with her, and—and she bade me to tell you the train was late and she might have to wait half an hour or more for her letter "

"Oh, that is a pity!"-a speech without much sense in it; but I felt I must say something, and did not exactly know what words to use.

"I do not count it so," he replied, with a peculiar shy glance-"indeed it was hecause she told me she would not be returning for some time that I at once resolved to come here and see you. I-there are some matters connected with the-the winding up of my business affairs which compel my departure for London to-morrow morning. and I cannot-1 cannot go until-until I have my mind set at rest."

He stopped, and, to conceal the trembling of my hand, I pretended, by rubbing my brush round and round on my palete, to be blending the tints together. I lowered my evelids so that I might not have to endure the trial of looking at him, and thus fortified, I said quietly-

"Yes-until your mind is set at rest.

"You must have noticed," he went on desperately-"You must have noticed how I-how 1---"

"Yes," I said-how I said it I do not know, nor shall ever know how I then had feel I am the happiest girl in all the whole the courage to look up and steadily meet his eyes—"I have noticed it." He glanced at me swiftly, as though he

was puzzled, I thought; then he went on-"I am glad you have noticed it, because it makes my task less difficult. Had I only thought so, I would have spoken to you last night, but so much depends on your answer-all my life's happiness-that I-that - But now, Miss Leicester, your words encourage me to hope."

"No, no, Mr. Dene"-how unnatura my voice sounded in my own ears!-" I cannot encourage you to hope." His face fell, while I went on desperately, "you see I am peculiarly situated as regards Minnie-

"As regards Minnie!" he interrupted. 'I thought -- '

"Her parents are in India," I went on not heeding his words; "and, before I can communicate with my sister and receive her letter in reply, seven weeks will have to elapse; and I-"

"But-pardon me," he interrupted again -I don't see why in this case Minnie's parents need to be consulted-why-"

"Mr. Dene",-never before had I felt se old, never before had I felt quite thirty-six, but I did then, as I rose from my chair and stood facing him-" Mr. Dene, pardon me if my notions seem old-fashioned; but never while she is under my care can I consent to allow anyone to pay his addresses to my niece without first consulting her par ents."

To this hour I can see the strange bewil dered expression of his face, the bright look in his eyes as he fixed them on me.

"Pay his addresses to your niece!" he echoed slowly. "Miss Leicester-Olivehave you been so blind then? Did you think it was Minnie whom I came to see? I can hardly tell what followed. I heard him say that as the train steamed into the station on that terrible July night he had attracted him, but my rapturous greeting of Minnie had given him a strange thrill. He too was coming as a stranger to a strange land-he too had escaped from a fearful danger; but no loving rapturous words had welcomed him-had he perished, no one would have mourned his loss in that way.

"And, my interest thus excited," I heard him go on, as I stood half in dream-land, half on earth, "every day you grew more and more dear to me-every day I learned more and more to esteem the gentle virtues of your character-your cheerfulness, your patient toil, your unselfish love for your beautiful niece-until I felt that, unless I could win you for my own, not all that the world had given me could have any value for me. Now I have spoken-now I have told the love of a heart that never really loved before! Tell me, Olive-tell me!"

I did not say it in words-I suppose my eyes spoke for me; while I saw the answering light of love in his. But, before we had time to advance, before I had time to speak, the door opened, and Minnie dashed into the room with an open letter in her hand, and, rushing up to me, threw her arms around my neck.

"Oh, auntie," she cried-"oh, auntie untie, auntie! Congratulate me! I am the happiest girl in England! They". waving the letter-"they say I may marry Charley Lightfoot; and I-oh, I am-words cannot tell how happy!"

"Charley Lightfoot?" I repeated, in dazed, uncertain manner.

"Yes; he asked me just before I cam here, but of course I couldn't say 'Yes' till I had asked papa and mamma; and equally of course I could not accept Mrs Lightfoot's invitation to go with them to the Continent; so I came to you. Don't be angry, auntie! I am so glad I came to you; have been very happy, and--"

"But you have seldom spoken of the Lightfoots'," I returned, in the same dezed ncertain manner. "If I had thought it was any of your circle of acquaintances, I should certainly have said it was Lord Brightsea, for you have spoken of him over and over again, and --- "

My speech was cut short by a clear ring-

"Lord Brightsea! Lord Brightsea wanted me to go with them this summer; but he is such a dreadful old drone! Do forgive the language, auntie; remember that the her, of course without specifying the nature very happiest girl in England cannot be expected to think of 'prunes and prisms,' " "My darling, I am so glad," I returned

fervently-"the more so that now you will be settled quite near me, and I---" "Yes; you must come and live with me

altogether-I have quite decided upon that. I think I told you that Charley's estate is all his own; and the house is so large that you can have a big suite of apartments all to yourself, and you can paint there quite as well as here: and, ob, you must say you will come! I could not be happy if I had to think of you here all by yourself, work ing hard and lonely."

All this had been poured forth with

clasped tightly around my neck the while; but now, as she loosened them and took a step backwards to read my answer in my you and herself too, and if you'll marry h eyes, hers rested upon Mr. Pene, whom up o that moment she had not seen. It was rather embarrassing; but Minnie with a laugh and a bright blush, dissipated the awkwardness at once by saving, as she neld out her hand-

"Oh, Mr. Dene, have you been here al the time? What a rattle-brain you must think me! But I sm glad now that you are here, for I am sure you will back me up in my scheme. Don't you think it would be the best thing possible? I am sure you do, and I am certain you will persuade auntie to come and live with me.'

How brightly he smiled into the eager blue eyes, as taking both her hands in his, he answered her!

"Yes, I do think your scheme a one," he said; " out I am atraid I cannot nelp you. The truth is that just before you came in I had managed to persuade auntie to come and live with me-to be my own dear wife!"

For a moment Minnie stood speechless ooking from Mr. Dene to me; then the whole truth seemed to dawn upon her. She threw her arms around me again and clasped me in an embrace that almost strangled me. "Oh, 1 am so glad," she cried-"so very,

very glad! Sometimes I had hoped-But there-I mustn't say that. Oh, 1 am so happy! A few minutes ago I said I was the happiest girl in England; but now I world!"

"And I am the happiest woman." whispered softly to myself.

Our marriage-George Dene's and mine was shortly afterwards celebrated quietly in the church at Snailchester; I was dressed in a gray travelling costume, and had Minnie for my own bridesmaid. Soon after that my husband and I were honored guests at a wedding of a different description-one celebrated with the ringing of bells, with flags and flower-strewn paths—the wedding of Sir John Lightfoot's eldest son with my niece, Miss Minnie Pomeroy. How radiantly beautiful she looked in her costly robes of silk and lace! What happiness beamed in her lovely eyes. Yet she is not happier, thought I, than the bride who wore only her travelling-dress at the altar; and with the thought came the earnest wish that her happiness might deepen every day, even as mine had deepened.

Then other thoughts came—thoughts of that July day when Jane had brought me the long envelope, and when I had looked forward to Minnie's visit as the greatest trial that could befall me, whereas it had brought with it my greatest blessing. Well, well, it just proved what short-sighted mortals we are, after all, and that -- But here the triumphal strains of Mendelssohn's 'Wedding-March' broke in upon my musings and put my thoughts to flight, as I watched Minnie coming down the aisle, leaning upon her handsome young husband's arm. Dear Minnie-may her life be all sunshine and joy and music! 1 am sure there are few who better deserve it.

Perils of Practical Joking. The practical joker makes himself simply

nuisance in society. One of the most common "smart " tricks is to pull a chair out from a person as he is about to sit down. A practical joker recently tried this on a man in Brooklyn, who fell, cut his hand in falling, and died from

hought it would be funny to frighten a young lady who had never been known to feel fright at anything. One of the men was her brother, and the other was her expected husband and a medical student. They obtained a skeleton, placed it in the young lady's bed in the evening, and then waited results. It gave her such a fearful fright that she remained transfixed and speechless, glaring wildly on the startling object. Her reason fled on the instant and she remained a maniac. As the story goes the brother committed suicide and the lover was taken to a lunatic asylum, where he

will end his days. Another instance, with a different result

nappened in San Francisco. A young man to frighten two of his lady riends who were alone and at home one evening, dressed up as a ghost and made mysterious noises about the house. The girls took him for a burglar and not a ghost, and ran to a neighbor for help. The latter seized an iron poker and dealt a blow that cracked the ghost's skull, and now the docors are trying to prevent his becoming a ghost in reality.

This was a pretty severe object lesson, but t should help to teach practical jokers common sense. A sudden fright is a pretty severe tax on the nervous system of any sensitive person; and it will be a step in the right direcion when all practical jokes and jokers are as relentlessly punished as pickpockets or burglars.—Burlington Free Press.

She Put Him to the Test.

An amusing story comes from one of the clubs here, a club which adorns the sacred slopes of Beacon Hill. Mr. A., a scion of an old house, has noble pretensions, but limited finances, and has his eyes fixed longingly upon the coffers of a maiden aunt who has a good deal of money and far more brains than some of the younger members of his family. The youth had gamble neavily, and at last got himself into a state of financial chaos, where he had nothing eft but absolute repudiation of his "debts of honor" or suicide, unless his aunt would play the role of fairy godmother, as she had done before. In desperation he applied to of the transactions which had left him so heavily involved. The old lady was too shrewd, however, not to know.

"Been gambling, eh?" she said. "Well, I've paid your gambling debts before, and can again, I suppose, but this time I'll make a condition.'

With some trepidation the ne hew inquir ed what the condition was. "You need a wife to keep you straight,"

his aunt answered, with a wicked gleam of her eye. "Now, you've had every opportunity to choose a good wife, and you haven't done it. Now, none of the girls in our set would take you for a gift, even with my money thrown in. So I've selected a wife for you. She's good and pious and Dollar.

healthy-sure to outlive you-and not bad looking. She's old enough to take care of I'll do something handsome for you?" "Who is she?" the young man deman

"She's my nurse just at present, but can get another if you can't spare her." "Oh, I can spare her perfectly well, aun; and I never could think of taking her aw from you."

The end of all the talk was that the you man did actually agree to marry a won who was said to be forty and his auntihired nurse, if his debts could be paid

he guaranteed an income of \$6,000 anno And what he got oy it was that his invited a cousin, his rival in the race for old lady's fortune, to dinner and told the story, adding that she had simply ma the proposal as a test, and that she sho refuse to receive at her home a man w would marry a servant for money. The after is still unsettled so far as the gample debts go, but it can hardly be held that presents the aunt in an amiable light.

The Roman Catacombs

As reported in the Architect, London ecture was delivered lately in Liverpoo Professor Stokes, of Dublin, on "The C and Catacombs of Rome." The profe said that his own idea before he studied t subject was that the city of Rome was be over them, that the catacombs had furnis the building material for the city thus en ed, and that the early Christians having di covered these excavations under their hous made secret entrances into them, so th when any danger threatened them, or whe they desired to worship in secret, they jo retired into those vast and gloomy recesser

The catacombs of Rome, however, w of quite a different character. They w not under the city at all—they were all our side, they were excavated in the hills that surrounded the city. Nor were the cata combs the usual places of worship of the early Christians, because they possesse church buildings at a much earlier period than people imagined. There were writings showing that long before the reign of C stantine, the Christians erected most magnificent churches. Eusebius told them that "not content with the ancient churches, th Christians erected spacious churches."

The edict of Diocletian ordered the struction of the churches and the confiseion of lands attached to them, while there were other evidences of the existence churches at the end of the third century.

The whole extent of the catacomes the knew not as yet, and most probably the were numerous catacombs still to be discorered. Competent authorities estimated the whole length of the catacombs as reaching 350 miles. This might seem an enormous length, but they must remember that th catacombs were excavated on different level so that four and even five galleries ran on above the other-in fact, the whole soil is thirty or forty miles around Rome was honey combed with them. These galleries wer narrow and ranged from two to four feet in width, and were from eight to ten feet

height. The lecturer next described the page burial clubs, and said the early ou reb wa built in the form of a catacomb, because cook the name, shape and constitution of pagan burial club. It was under the cover of these pagan burial clubs that Christianity seems to have taken refuge and shelter for the first 200 years of its existance, a through the toleration afforded to those but ial clubs the Christian church was enabled to execute the vast operations involved i the catacombs. They had the testimony of Tertullian that towards the end of the se ond century Septimus Severus owed a great deal to Christian neutrality in the great civil war which raged at that time. T Christians had grown so numerous that i was almost as important for them to gain their neutrality as it was to gain their active

co-operation.

Lincoln's Last Laugh. On the night of April 14, 1865, Mr. Lin coln, accompanied by his wife, Miss Harris and Major Rathbone, of Albany, N. Y was occupying a box at Ford's Theater. the city of Washington. The play was "Our American Cousin." with Sothern in the principal role. Mr. Lincoln was enjoying it greatly. Lee had surrendered on the 9th: on the 13th the war was everywhere regarded as ended, and upon that day Secretary Stanton had telegraphed to General Dix, Governor of New York, requesting

him to stop the draft. Sothern, as Lord Dundreary, was at his best. Lincoln was delighted. The line which care and responsibility had so deeply graven on his brow were now scarcely visible. Before leaving for the theater he had pronounced it the happiest day of his life. He looked, indeed, as if he now fully realized the consummation of the long cherished and fondest aspiration of his heart. He was at length the undisputed chief magistrate of a confederation of States, consti tuting the freest and most powerful common

wealth of modern times. At some period of the performance Sothern appeared on the stage with Miss Meredith, the heroine, on one arm, and a wrap or shawl carelessly thrown over the other. The latter seated herself upon a garden lounge placed on the stage near the box occupied by the President on this occasion. Lord Dundreary retires a few paces distant from the rustic seat, when Miss Meredith, glancing languidly at his lordship, exclaims: "Me lord, will you kindly throw my shawl

over my shoulder? There appears to be a draught here!" Sothern, at once complying with the re quest, advanced with the mineing step that mmortalized him, and with a merry twinkle of the eye and a significant glance directed at Mr. Lincoln, responded with the happy

impromptu: "You are mistaken, Miss Mary, the draft has already been stopped by order of the

President." This sally caused Mr. Lincoln to laugh few except himself could laugh, and an outburst of merriment resounded from all parts of the house. It was Mr. Lincoln's last laugh. - Washington Chronicle.

Dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, and that tired feeling are cured by Hood's Sarsk parilla, which tones the stomack, promote healthy digestion, creates an appetite, cures sick headache and builds up the whole system. Sold by all druggists. 100 Doses One

AFEARD OF A GAL.

darn it all -afeard of her, And such a mite of a gal! v, two of her rolled into one ditto sister Sal. oice is sweet as the whippoorwill's the sunshine's in her hair; I'd rather face a redskin's knife, or the grip of a grizzly bear. says, "Why, she's such a dear, she's just the one for you." dam it all :- afeard of a gal, And me just six feet two!

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Though she ain't any size, while I'm erable tall, lowhere when she speaks to me, she makes me feel so small. face grows red; my tongue gets hitched. cussed thing won't go; me 'cause it makes her think rnation slow . ugh folks say she's sweet on me. gness it can't be true. darn it all!-afeard of a gal. and me just six feet two!

sakes! just s'pose if what the folks saving should be so! sin Jane, and speak to her, nd out and let me know. the gals should court the men. isn't this leap year? at's why I'm kinder bashful like. waiting for her here. should she hear I'm scared of her. 'll swear it can't be true. iarn it all !-afeard of a gal, And me just six feet two!

About Mastiffs.

F. B. Zimmer gives the following interting facts in a recent Hornellsviile, N. Y. rmers' Club Journal:

The first mastiff I ever owned I still own and now she is within four feet of my chair, rently asleep; but let the very least range sound be heard and she is up and dert. The dog, Lillie, was always admired on the first time she came into our pos ion, but her level head and sound judgnent were never fully known or understood as she was always used as a kennel dog), ntil after she whelped us eleven puppies et one litter. What to do with so many, zled me, as Lillie had but eight teats. solved the problem on the second day by putting six in one corner of her room which was eight feet square), and five in another corner, and by nursing each group in turn she raised ten of them. She was cared for in the best manner possible, being fed on fresh meat mostly, with plenty of milk, and as soon as the pupples could eat hey were also fed. After they began to un in their yard in front of the kennel and ould eat meat, she would eat all she cared for and then act as though she wanted more and when given a piece she would carry it their yard, jump in among them, and lie wn and chew it up in ten pieces and see that each pup had a piece. No one pur could have two pieces. If a pup that had had two pieces came up for another, which they almost always did, she would cast one ook at it and utter a low growl, and he would step back. She weaned this litter herself when they were ten weeks old, and weighed more at that time than she has ever fore or since. I mention this to show the value of meat, which some breeders condemn as a staple tood for dogs.

Lillie is now used like one of the family has the liberty of the house and grounds. and guards them jealously. She knows in moment if anything is going wrong with an or beast on the place, and if she can set things right herself, without help, she will go and do so. If she cannot, will come and tell some one of it in the language of mastiffs, which is very plain to me, and I often assert that any one who can understand English can also understand a mas-

Last season one of my beagle's puppies got its leg through a crack in the fence surnding their yard, and worked it along til the space became so narrow that it uld not withdraw it, and then it set up a ery. I was away from the house about a parter of mile at work, and noticed Lillie ning out where I was, but was busy and erely spoke to her when she came up. But in a moment I heard her whine, and on looking at her, found her in her usual tude when something is going wrong; ich attitude is to stand with carriag oping, tail down, head below level of alder, and looking from under drooping ws -a dejected look Isaid, "What is the atter, Lillie?" whereupon she wagged her ail and turned toward the house, and lookg over her shoulder as much as to say Come on." I was certain something was ong, and dropped my work and followed where she led me past the house and barn the beagle's kennel, and stood looking at the pup; after I released it, she ran round and round me like a young, playful pup,

plainly showing me her delight. She loves to kill rats, cats, and in fact all nds of pests; but you can bring a strange cat home and call her to you, and say in an dinary tone of voice: "Lillie, do you see his cat? That's our cat." Don't you ever ouch that cat." And she will never botherit. On the other hand, you show her a strange cat, and say in the same tone: "See that cat? First time you get a hance, kill that cat;" and if it stays around way and means in her power until one day she will get hold of it, and that settles it. Before we owned her, or rather before she was admitted to the house or in the family, my wife, even when I was at home, ust have every door locked in the house leaning to the bed chamber, and then was afraid sometimes. Now I often come home at from ten to twelve o'clock, and find all loors unlocked with only Lillie lying in an adjoining room from her's. With all er watchfulness she uses the best of judgnent, and never bites without warning the wrong-doer, be it man or beast. But she never warns but once. If she says stay, better stay; if go, it is much healthier somewhere alse, and better go.

Lillie has done and is constantly doing many little things which naturally seem presume I have already said more than most men, who have never owned a mastiff, will believe; so I will close by saying that the more you associate with them and talk with them, the brighter and more intelligent they are. I talk to all my dogs just the ame as I would to so many children. Never talk to them as most people do to dogs; and very seldon whip one. They ever follow me without asking to go, and in a low, mild, good natured tone are told "you can go," or "you better stay there," and they never refuse to obey.

Johnny Fry's Famous Ride.

"I may be a little hazy as to the exact figures, but in the main my recollection is The speaker was a elderly gentleman on

the Oakland ferryboat, who had just returned to California after an absence of many vears in the east. He had been contrasting the five overland railways of the present time with the slow, toiling ox team with which he crossed the plains in 1850, and the conversation had incidentally drifted to the pony express, so famous in its day. "Twenty-nine years ago St. Joseph, Mo

was the western terminus of the railway system of the country. Beyond St. Joseph the stage coach, ox train and kindred methods were resorted to for the purpose of maintaining communication with the Pacific slope. The coast was by that time pretty well settled, and business men began to wish for a rapid overland mail service.

"In the winter of 1860, Wall street was at work in Washington endeavoring to get a subsidy of \$10,000,000 for carrying the mails overland one year between New York and San Francisco.

"William H. Russell, backed up by Sec retary of State Floyd, looked upon the scheme as a very extravagant proposition. and said that he could put on a mail line from San Francisco to St. Joseph that would cover the distance-1,950 miles-in ter days. So confident was he that he professed himself willing to wager \$20,000 on the proposition.

"The schemers for the big mail contract felt bound to meet the same and took up the wager, April 8, 1860, being fixed for the time of starting.

"A. B. Miller, who died in Denver a few years ago, was Russell's partner and general manager, and to him Russell looked for the uccessful outcome of the venture. Miller was positive that a pony express could be established which would enable his partner

to win his prodigious wager. "There was no time to be lost, and Miller set about his task with energy. He purchased 300 of the fleetest horses he could procure, and engaged the services of 125 men. Eighty of the men were engaged as postriders, and of course were especially chosen for their daring and light weightthe lighter the man the better for the horse as some parts of the route had to be covered at the killing rate of twenty-five miles an

"By the day set for starting everything was in readiness, and before the smoke cleared away from the muzzle of the signal gnn on the steamer Sacramento at the hour of noon, April 8, 1860, Billy Baker, mount ed on Border Ruffian, Mr. Miller's saddle horse, dashed away toward the Sierras, covering his twenty miles in forty-nine min-

"Deep snow lay in the mountain passes and to Salt Lake valley slow time was made, so that from the valley on it was necessary to make extra fast speed to win the huge

"All went well until the crossing at Julesburg was reached. To his dismay the courier found the Platte River high up in its banks and a strong current running Fearlessly horse and rider plunged into the turbid stream, but only the man reached the opposite bank. His gallant steed mired in the quicksands and was drowned The courier saved his precious mail pouch, and had to walk ten miles to the next relay station.

"Johnny Fry-I remembered him wellwas one of the famous men of his day on the border. Tough and wiry, he was as light as a cat, and as a rider he never knew an equal. To him fell the duty of riding the last sixty miles of the long race. He had six horses, thoroughbreds they were, too, to do it with.

"When the courier arrived at the sixty mile post out of St. Joseph, he was one hour behind time. Johnny had to make up for that lost hour or the wager was lost. Miller had considered all this when he selected Johnny Fry to make the final dash.

"Three hours and thirty minutes in which to make the ride of sixty miles. Never before nor since has such a purse been run for in America as would be won or lost by Johnny's success or failure.

"As the hour drew near for Fry's arrival at St. Joseph thousands of people lined the river banks, gazing with teverish expectancy in the direction of the woods from which the horse and rider should emerge into the open

country-one mile from the finish. "As the minutes flew by the excitement became intense, and the people spoke to each other in a subdued sort of a way. Seven minutes and the wager would be lost. when suddenly a bright eved youngster caught sight of the anxiously looked for courier, and the yell that went up from the crowd reached the ears of the rider a mile

" Horse and rider fairly flew on the wings of the wind. Feathery flakes of foam streaked the panting flanks of the noble steed as she, with wide distended and blood red nostrils, bore the courier to his journey's end, covering the last mile in one minute and fifty seconds. The little mare she will watch every day for it, and try every Sylph had won the wager, and there were five minutes and a fraction to spare.'

A Romantic History

Mrs. Robert Porter, in the N. Y. Press relates the following relative to a famous Irish actress of a past century:

Miss Farren was considered the best

representative of the lady on the stage, She was tall and aristocratic in appearance her manner was elegant and refined, he figure slender and bearing graceful. Having been well educated, her pronunciation was good and her mode of speaking without affectation. When a child of twelve Lizzie Farren belonged to a strolling company of players, headed by her father. On arriving, on foot, at the town of Salisbury Mr. Farren had the misfortune to offend the Mayor very smart to us, that I could mention, but and was as promptly locked up. During the night it both rained and froze. In the morning a bright little lad, whose father's shop faced the town jail, saw the faithful little daughter trying to cross the slippery square. She was carrying a bowl of hot milk-her own breakfast-to her father. The boy, whose name was Burroughs, ran to her assistance and went with her to the iron cage, where together they watched the

> prisoner drink the welcome milk. Three years later and the little girl was a graceful, pretty creature of fifteen. She had learned to dance and sing well, and now

was in the staid old town of Wakefield. The weather was just what it was three years before in Salisbury. It rained, it froze, and the pavements were most slippery. As the young girl started home from rehearsal she could hardly keep on her feet, and promptly received overtures of assistance from the youth of the town, who had

been watching for her exit. Their persistence annoyed her, but coldless and dignity soon rid her of all but one. who persisted in walking at her side. At this stage a bright-eyed young man stepped forward, gave the intruder a blow that sent him rolling and offered his arm to the worried young actress. They looked at each other, and recognition was mutual; a bowl of milk had introduced them three years before, and the little lad was now a lawyer's clerk. In Wakefield Lizzie, as Columbine, made a great success, and young Burroughs was the means of getting her a good engagement with a Liverpool manager. "This is the second Christmas in my life you have made happy for us," said the girl, gratefully. "I hope you may live to be Lord Chief Justice of England."

"Thank you, Lizzie," said the young fellow, laughing. "That is about as likely as that Liverpool will make of the Wakeield Columbine a countess."

The little actress worked steadily, on and up. Soon she became a provincial star, and finally she took London by storm, though at that time there were four young and beautiful actresses, including the celebrated "Perdita," on the stage. After a most brilliant career, Miss Farren left the stage to become the Countess of Derby, and so high was her reputation as a woman that she was cordially received by society and at court. Apropos of the latter is a pretty little story. Many years after her marriage she was invited by Queen Charlotte to spend Christmastide at Windsor. On the journey the carriages broke down, and there was a scene of distress. Presently drove up a fine looking gentleman. He said that he was on his way to the royal castle, and offered the countess a seat in his carriage. She accent-I ask the name of the gentleman to whom I owe so much?" said the elegant actress. "Certainly," said he; "I have been thinking of old times, my lady countess, upon this Christmas eve, and am really surprised to meet you. How many years is it since I stood at my father's shop door in Salisbury and watched your perilous passage over the market place with a bowl of hot milk?"

"You are?" "I am the Lord Chief Justice of England," said the gentleman, removing his hat, "and we will take our bowl of milk tonight in the palace of the King."

A Long Lease Just Expired.

Nine hundred and ninety-nine years ago the Church of England, then under the headship of the Pope of Rome, leased a lot of land to the British government for a long term, that was considered in that day equivalent to an estate in fee. But the lease has just expired and the land has gone back to the Church of England, which has changed its coat several times since Henry VIII's day, but has preserved throughout its corporate integrity. Nine hundred and ninetynine years is not forever, and the expiration of this lease and the reversion of the property to the lessor is a significant sign of the stability of the Anglo-Saxon government, as well as of its churches. Dynasties have changed, revolutions have swept the little island from stem to stern, but the state and the church have remained, and their con-Probably no other country can show a like proof of business stability.-Boston Transcript.

Food in a Free Trade Country.

The New York Tribune's foreign correspondent tells us a little something about the food of the laboring classes in Holland: The food of the Holland workingman has

not been varied in any striking particular for many generations. Breakfast is a very simple meal, consisting of a couple of sandwiches called "boter-hammen." of slices of unboiled rye bread, and a cup of coffee. Supper is of the same material and quantity. Dinner consists of potatoes, cabbage or some other vegetable. Beef is seldom seen on a workingman's table except on Sunday. and then only a small piece from the vicinity of the hoofs or horns of the departed steer. A cut from a more centrally located part of the beef is beyond the resources of a laborer's purse and not to be thought of. Oleomargarine figures prominently in the commissary department of Holland, and has driven the native butter entirely from the table of all but the upper classes. All the necessaries of life, such as beef, flour, coffee, sugar, etc., are more expensive there than in America. I will give a few samples: Beefsteak, 38 cents. (American.) Veal,

40 cents. Pork, 22 cents, Beef (for soup), 18 cents.

White sugar, 14 cents. Brown sugar, nine centa.

Coffee, 38 to 58 cents. The average wages of an ordinary workingman for six days' labor, at twelve hours per day, are never over seven guldens or \$8. Skilled labor of a very high class is paid from \$4 50 to \$5, but there are at the present day only three manufacturing establishments in the city of Amsterdam who pay their foreman \$6 per week. This does not include diamond cutters, who receive very

high wages if proficient. Next winter hundreds of families will eat as a dinner at least three times a week a meal of "paarden bonen" or go to the souphouses for sustenance. Last winter there were 4,500 workingmen upon the police lists as out of employment, receiving aid, and this was only the number of those who reported their poverty; thousands suffered hunger and cold and never complained. And yet even if the poverty of the workingmen of that country is universal indolence is not the cause. A people who have been denied by nature at the start many of her gifts, are not to be classed among the indolent nations. Nowhere on this globe, is labor, hard, constant, unceasing labor, so absolutely necessary for the preservation of life as in Holland; and nowhere can a people be found that have more promptly responded to the call that circumstances

Saloons, called kroegs, are numerous in the Netherlands, and a few cents from the

have made upon them.

paltry sum earned by the workmen pass regularly over the counter. The beverage most sought is gin, a liquid to which the Hollander of high or low degree is fondly attached, and which the city of Schiedam produces in wonderful quantities. The prohibition party can do very little toward controlling or contracting the liquor traffic. Social custom makes it obligatory to offer wine or liquor to a visitor, and the lady who would fail either through design or negligence to offer her lady friend annisette or sweet wine at a social call would be minus acquaintances and considered rude

Two Pictures of a Woman.

"Through all the oratorio of history we near the voices of women, whom no man could compel to silence. We hear the sorrowful notes of the song of Jeptha's daughter, mingling with the tender voice of Ruth, 'standing breast high among the summer corn;'-tremulous with a woman's fear but resolute with sublime purpose, comes the voice of Esther, carrying her life before the golden scepter for her people's sake; we hear Elizabeth speak with a loud voice, and no man can silence her; women bring their little ones to the Savior, in the face of His disciples' rebuke, and He does not censure them for 'usurping authority over a man,' a woman washes His feet with her tears; Joanna, Mary, Susanna, and many others minister to Him out of their substance; women lingered at the cross when all men forsook him. -Why then be proud that you are a woman.

"True, she can not sharpen a pencil, and, outside of commercial circles she can't tie a package to make it look like anything save a crooked cross section of chaos; but, land of miracles, see what she can do with a pin!

She can not walk as many miles around a billiard table with nothing to eat, and nothing (to speak of) to drink, but she can walk the floor all night with a fretful baby. She can ride five hundred miles without going into the smoking car to rest (and get away from the children). She can go to town and ed his courtesy and off they started. "May do a wearisome day's shopping and have a good time with three or four friends without drinking a keg of beer. She can enjoy an evening visit without smoking half a dozen cigars. She can endure the distraction of a house full of children all day, while her husband sends them all to bed before he has been home an hour. Every day she endures the torture of a dress that would make an athlete swoon. Shd possibly can not walk five hundred miles around a tan bark track in six days for five thousand dollars, but she can walk two hundred miles in ten hours up and down the crowded aisle of a dry goods store when there is a reduction sale on. A boy with a sister is fortunate, a fellow with a cousin is to be envied, a young man with a sweetheart is happy, and a man with a good wife is thrice blesse more than they all."-Burdette.

An Average Cook.

"How do you like housekeeping, my dear?" inquired Mrs. Matron to Mrs. New

lymarried. "Oh, it's just lovely! Charley thinks it's delightful! It's such a pleasant change, be says, from boarding-house fare, and he just raves over my cooking. I love to plan and prepare our little meals. Do stay for tea. You really must. It won't inconvenience me in the least. All I'll have to do will be to lay another plate. I have everything all ready, and will only have to speak to our girl and tell her there is to be one extra." And when she spoke to the girl she said:

'Run around to the baker's and get a dozen fresh rolls, a pound of assorted cake, and some lady fingers. And stop at the grocer's and get some canned beef, and get some cold boiled tongue at the delieatessen store; and a jar of raspberry preserves, and some tarts. I guess that'll be all we want but the tea-and you can make that."

VARIETIES.

"I DON'T believe in these secret societies, said one Austin lady to another. "That's very singular," replied the other; "Your husband is a Forester, a Knight of Pythias and a Knight of Honor, and you will have at least \$10,000 when he dies. "But what good does all that do me," was the tearful response when he never dies?" and the poor creature burst into tears.

GREAT ARE THE WONDERS OF THE TELE PHONE .- A physician reports to Gailliard's Medical Journal that he was saved a two-mile ride through a driving storm the other night by having the patient, a child, brought to the instrument and held there until it coughed. He diagnosed false croup, prescribed, and turned in for an undisturbed sleep during the remainder of the night. He found the patient in the morning doing nicely-under the care of another doctor.

A LAST RESORT.—Eastern Landlord—Yes. nadam, that house is for rent. Sit down. Desperate Applicant-Thank you. I have never been so nearly dead in my life. I be leve I have walked fifty miles to-day trying

o get a house. How much is the rent? E. L.-Only-by the way, madam, have you any children?" D. A.-Um-er-n-o.

E. L.—You seem to hesitate about it? D. A .- Well, the fact is, I have children but I intend to kill them to-night.

ARITHMETICAL.-Now, remember, Robert, that a horse's front legs as you call them, are his fore legs. Will you try to? Bobby-Yessim.

Teacher-That's a good boy. Now, before I dismiss you tell me how many legs a horse

Bobby (promptly)—Six legs. Teacher-Six? How do you make that out? Bobby-The two legs what's his hind legs and the fore legs what's his front legs is six

A NEEDED IMPROVEMENT .- " I want you ntroduce me to the manager," said a lady, as her husband returned to his seat in the niddle ot the row after his inter-act refresh

"Why so, my dear?" inquired the man "I want you to suggest that in his nev heatre he have the seats for men placed on raps, worked by a spring in the floor, so that when you get thirsty you can sink gracefully through the floor into the saloon below and come back the same way, without stumbling over half a dozen persons between your seat and the aisle."

A CERTAIN minister of our acquaintance was invited to dine with a member of his flock who, though well enough off in the goods of this world, lived sparingly, often de"

priving himself of the actual necessaries of in apparent astonishment, "who said any life in his greed for the dollars and cents, thing about payin'?" When dinner was served, the host said: "I can't give you nothin' but bacon and greens, parson; it's all I can afford these hard times Will you ask the blessin'?" The minister responded: "Lord, make us truly thankful for what we are about to receive. We expected nothing but greens—and behold! here | no say such a dings!" is bacon alse. Make us truly thankful."

LOOKED IN THE DICTIONARY .- A little girl nine years old, was spending the summer in a country boarding-house, where she became great favorite with the other guests. One of them, a young gentleman, was so devoted that his attentions became quite annoying to

One day she said to her mother: "Do you think Mr. Brown ought to call me a puny devil?"

"Why, no, my dear," replied her mother somewhat shocked, "of course not! But are you sure he did? You must be mistaken." "No, I am not, said the little one, triumphantly. "He called me an 'imp' and I looked n the dictionary to see what it meant, and it said 'a puny devil.'"

UP IN BANKING .- Business Man-No ion't forget; deliver the note to the President of the Millionnaire Bank. On no account give it to any one else. Go right to the President and hand him this yourself. Don't let any of the clerks take it. Messenger Boy-Don't yer fear. Then

ludes can't fool me. Business Man-Eh? Ever carry message to banks?

Messenger Boy-Often. Business Man-How do you find the Pres

lent? Messenger Boy-Look for the cove in th shabby suit.

BIG LUCK .- Smith (lifting the cover of hi pasket and displaying it full of fish)-Nice ness, eh, for one day's sport? Brown-Yes; did you catch 'em all your

Smith-Certainly, of course. Brown-Where did you catch 'em?

Smith (slyly)-Oh, in a little stream Pennsylvania. But I can't give the snar

away, you know, old boy. Brown (sarcastically)-No, indeed. If knew where I could catch Spanish macker n a Pennsylvania stream I wouldn't give the nap away, either.

NO NONSENSE ABOUT HIM .- The N. Y Tribune's Washington correspondent relate the following of ex-Lieut. Governor Brokmeyer, of Missouri: When Thomas T. Crit enden was to be inaugurated as Governor o dissouri, the Senate Chamber was, of course crowded with people. Mr. Brokmeyer was in the chair. As the hour for the ceremony drew near, expectation among the spectator was at its height. Just as the hands of th clock indicated the hour the doors of the Senate Chamber swung open and a pompou doorkeeper in a deep voice announced: "Mr. President, the Governor of Misson

approaches.' Lieut. Governor Brokmeyer looked up la ily from the piece of paper on which he had been scribbling.

"Vell, let him come right along," said he 'Dat's what we're here for." The roars of laughter that greeted this councement somewhrt interfered with the

olemnity of the occasion. ONE THING TO HER SATISFACTION .- During

recent trip of the City of San Antonio, of he Mallory Line, from New York to Fernan dina, an old lady passenger, who was hard t please, and who grumbled at everything and everybody about the ship, said to Captain Wilder at the breakfast table just befor reaching port: "After all, Captain, there's one thing the

is really good on this ship, and when I say a thing's good, I mean it. Never saw better anywhere." "Glad to he

piled the gallant captain, "We always try to make things pleasant and comfortable for our guests. But what is there on this ship you admire so much?" "The sait," replied the old lady .- Florida

Republican.

ONE very stormy Sunday Dr. Payson went to church more from habit than because he ex pected to find anybody there.

Just after he had stepped inside the door an old negro came in, and asked if Dr. Payson was to preach there that day, explaining that he was a stranger in town, and had been dvised to go to his church. "Upon that," said Dr. Payson, "I made up my mind to preach my sermon if nobody else came."

Nobody else did come, so the Doctor preach ed to the choir and the old negro. Some months afterward he happened neet the negro, and stopping him, asked him how he enjoyed the sermon that storm

Sunday.

"Enjoy dat sermon," replied the old mar "I 'clare, Doctor, I nebber heerd a bette one. Yo' see, I had a seat pretty well up front, and whenebber you'd say somethin' pretty hard like 'gin de sins ob men I'd jese ook all roun' ter see who you's a hittin', and I wouldn't see nobody only jess me. An' I wouldn't see nobody only jess me. An' I says to me'sef, he muss mean you, Pomp, skin prevented by Cuticura Soap. you's such a dretful sinner. Well, Doctor dat ar sermon set me a thinking what a big sinner I war, an' I went an' jined the church down home. I'se a deacon new."

LADIES and gentlemen of leisure who enjoy making curiosity-prompted incursions in odd localities had better pause to take bear ings sometimes ere they chaff all the appar ently simple folk they meet. At the Charles ton navy yard the other day, says the Boston Record, a gentleman and two ladies went or board the receiving ship, and, as usual, wer escorted over the ship. When they came to the row of cannons on one of the decks, the gentleman turned to the ancient mariner in charge, who had already answered severe irrelevant questions, and quizzingly inquired pointing to the cannon:

"Pop-guns for shooting fleas," was the prompt reply.

The questioner, nonplused for a second two, again returned to the charge. "I suppose you make them here; you do it?" he persisted.

"Oh, we first scratch around for a vacan hole, and when we find it we take it up and pour hot iron around it," answered the tar The questioner, perceiving by this time that

he was getting the worst of the chaffing, and that the ladies for whose benefit he was exert ing his wit were growing uncomfortable suddenly made up his mind to leave that sail or in undisturbed dignity over his own pro

SPONGE BATHS .- A fat-looking, bald-headed obster-colored German in shirt-sleeves appeared in the hallway of a Chicago bathir establishment, addressing a leose-jointed in lividual with wet, stringy hair. "Holt on you minud," called out the first

described; "you can no go oud dese blace so you no bay me for dat bat." "Pay for that bath?" exclaimed the other

"I say somedings 'bout dot." "You do?"

"Yaw, I say you must bay me fur dot bat." "You said it wouldn't cost nothing," said the wet-haired man.

"Noddings!" echoed the bath-keeper, "What's that readin' on your sign, then?"

inquired the disputant. "Dot sign reats: 'Turkish bats, sulphur

bats, vaper bats and sponge bats," replied the man of the lobster complexion. "Well," said the other, as he edged away

that last's it; bein's I didn't have any money, I took a sponge bath!" The Teuton fell to studying his sign, while his patron meandered towards the City Hall,

but when at last he looked up he had resolved to strike "sponge baths" off his list.

Chaff.

There is one crop that never fails; it belongs The typewriter is the only woman who takes

"Fine day," said the judge, as the seventyafth man went through the mili for "\$5 and

If writing is indicative of character, som

Colored hunter to comrade-Hold on dar-You'll strain that gun, tryin' to shoot dat duck so fur off. Wife-Stronge, dear, we can't speak with-

out quarreling. Husband—And yet when we quarrel we don't speak. Bob-I tell you that new teacher is light-

ning. Bill-No, he ain't; lightning never strikes twice in the same place. "I prefer a violinist as an escort," remarked Amy. "Why?" asked Mildred. "Because he is thoroughly familiar with the duties of a

We are in receipt of a valuable book entitled, "How to Build a Houce." But how to pay the rent on the one we are in is what is

othering us just now. Good California papa, to daughter who was at the theatre last night, as he had just heard —Good morning, Daughter of Satan. Mollie

Good morning, father. You can't always judge the degree of the fervor of a man's piety by the amount of rattle he succeeds in getting out of the coin that he drops into the contribution box.

Citizen (to editor of new paper)-Is your partner in the new venture a good newspaper man, Mr. Shears? Editor—One of the best I ever met. He has \$20,000 in cash. A pious old lady urged an old colored

man to attend church. "Misses," replied he, "I haint forgot what he said when I was dar last. When I forgit all dat, I'se gwine back and git some more." "Queer thing, that about Judkings, isn't it?" said a friend to his neighbor. "Queer? Why, what is the matter with Judkings?" "Why, he has lost all his property." "Well,

he is in luck. He had just enough to be a "What is the matter with your face?" asked one traveling man of another, whose counten-ance looked like a railroad map. "Oh, noth-ing much," was the reply; "a friend of mine with whom I had an argument said he didn't like it the way it was, and fixed it up different

"There is no difference between the old parties any more, and I don't see any need of all this campaign talk," remarked an orthodox minister. "No," was the reply, "and it is just the same with the old churches." And then the divine reflected on what a fine thread hung his family provender.

Omaha Child (in New York)-Oh, you ought to see the prairies, miles and miles and miles of beautiful fields and groves and flowers, reaching way off everywhere clear to the bottom of the sky, all around. New York Child—Mercy me! What a lot it must cost for keep-off-the-grass signs.

Looking Out for Number One.—Bobby (whose uncle has given him a dollar)—I wish you would give me a nickel, Uncle James, instead of a dollar. Uncle James (astonished)—But Bobby, a dollar is better than a nickel. Bobby—That is the trouble; if its a dollar pa will want it: If its only a nickel, I can have

In a town not many miles from this city the congregation of a church gathered one beau-tiful Sabbath morning recently to find that the only key to the church was in the possestionary could not be found. Messengers were sent in every direction, but no sexton—no key. At last an old man reported that at early dawn the sexton was seen digging

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES A all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, pur-ifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing orturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply iseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss

of hair.

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to scrofula. to scrofula.

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90 all hidden name and Silk Fringe Cards with 434 page sample book, 10c. 40 mixed and Solid Silver Ring, 30c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Con 03-26t;

A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM

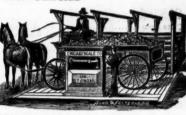
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Just look at the prices below and judge for your-

No. 1-Barn Scale.



veighs from 14 pound to 900 pounds. Size of pint form 17 by 26 Price \$18 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year No. 3-Farm Scale.



eighs from one pound to 6,000 pounds (8 tons size of platform 7 by 13 feet.

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All will be boxed and delivered at the depot Ohicago without extra charge. Every scale wul be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the nufacturers, and the prices above are only onehalf or one-third the usual prices for the same arti cle. To get the scales at above prices of course the money must be sent to us, and the ser ecome a subscriber to the PARMER.

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WAHASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC Passenger station foot of Twelfth St. the Wabash Short Line to Chicago, and the West.

*Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. § 9:50 p.m. MICHIGAN CENTRAL

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Evening Express. \$5.00 p m
Pacific Express. \$10.15 p m
GRASSO RAFIDS TRAINS. 6.00 = 6.45 = 6.00 = 77.30 = 6.00 = 6.00 Day Express. *9.10 a m Grand Rapids Express. *4.00 p m Night Express. \$16.15 p m

Might Express... \$10.15 p m

Addraw And Bax out press
Alpena and Mackinaw. *8.35 a m

Mack'aw & Marq'tte Ex. \$5.40 p m

Night Express... *11.15 p m

Bay City Express... *11.15 p m

TOLEDO TRAINS.

Southern Express... \$8.25 a m

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ronto Trains. going east.

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Trains run on Central Standard Time The 6:25 p m train will arrive, and the 2:15 p m train depart from the Third street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. The 2:15 p m train leaves daily; all others daily except Sunday.

Up-town ticket office No. 66 Woodward Ave. cor. Jefferson, Merrill block.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

*Morning Express... 6:50 am 41:200 n'm

*Through Mall.... 10:30 a m 4:50 p m

*Steambeat Express... 4:30 p m 94:50 p m

*Chicago Ex with sleep'r 8:00 p m 48:00 am

*Night Ex with sleeper 10:55 pm 11:40 p m

*Daily, Sundays excepted. † Daily.

Trains leaving Detroit at 6:50 am, 4:30 and

8:00 pm connect at Durand with trains on Chicago & Grand Trunk E'y for the east and west, and has parlor car to Grand Haven.

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Ticket Office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson
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The Shiawassee County Sheep-Breeders' Annual Shearing.

This shearing was held in April as usual, but the Secretary writes that he was unable to get proper data until now, he not being present the first day of the shearing. As we have had a number of inquiries 's to why we had not published this report before, and several "kicks" from parties interested, we give it now, the earliest possible date at which it was possible to publish it, as the report only reached us June 18. There were a number of Shropshires shorn, and their performance will be read with interest,

OWNER.	Breeder.	NAME OR NUMBER OF CHEEP.	NAME OF SIRE.	e years.	Weight of	Days' Growth.	ngth of		eight of eece.
				Age	Car	90	Sta Sta	lbs.	01
		Rams.		2	102	369	214	19	00
J W Hibbard	F&LE Moore		Jay Eye See Rip Van Winkle.	5	132	358	12	29	08
JW Hibbard	W Balt	A A Wood 167 P otector 481	Star Bismarck	2	100	860	1%	22	00
A Parmenter	A Parmenter		L W&O Barnes 14	20	119	355	8.4	19	07
A Parmenter D C Denniston	L W & O Barnes.			2	117%		2%	50	12
JW Hibbard	J W Hibbard		A A Wood 167	1	-	865	23%	10	05
A Parmenter	A Parmeuter	178	L W & O B 114	1	85	365	2	14	05
A Parmenter	A Parmenter	151	*************	2 2	102	355 343	1%	19 21	08
Brown &Gilmore	D P Dewey	5	L W & O B 14	2	102	355	14	19	08
	A Parmenter		LW&OB14	il	89	875	24	14	15
	A Parmenter		Col Humphrey	2	125	343	1%	21	00
Brown &Gilmore	D P Dewey	100	Cor Mamparey	2	108	843	1%	21	00
LeffingweliBrow	L W& O Barnes.	100	L W & O B 116	8	8214	262	214	24	0.5
LW& O Barnes.	L W & O Barnes.	140	L W & O B 116	2	105	353		23	00
A Parmenter	A Farmenter	180	L W & O B 14	3	101	N68	21/4	21	08
J W Hibbard	J W Hibbard	107	A A Wood 167	1	88	365	2%	13	15
		Ewes.		-1					
I. W & O Barnes	L W & O Barnes.		E L Gage 289	1	65	365	214	12	06
Perry rown			L P Clark 145	8	79	358	2%	12	07
Perry Brown			R Rollen 71	2	75	865	2%	11	18
L W & O Barnes.	L W & O Barnes.	89	W & O D 116	2	- 80	353 353	234	14	08
L W & O Barnes		49	A A Wood 167	2	65	847	214	14	14
	J W Hibbard	40	A A Wood 167	2	59	358	134	15	04
	J W Hibbard	152	A A Wood 167	ĩ	62	365	2%	10	00
St. AA TTTTS CONT. CT. L. L.	W Ball	447	Star Bismarck	2	71	365	214	15	13
J W Hibbard	I. W & O Barnes.	76	W Ball 84	3	85	353	1%	16	03
L W & O Barnes.	I W & O Barnes	62	Prince Bismarck	4	90	350	2	15	0.0
A Parmenter	A Parmenter	176	L W & O B	1	83	365	318	13	10
	I W Hibbard	160	A A Wood 167	1	61	365	5	10	12
J W H bbard		105		1	64	350	24	9	12
A Parmenter	A Parmenter		L W & O B 107	1	56	365	214	9	Uð
		Shropshires.	DUI (1	- 1	214	354	334	10	08
		Ip L'y Knowles5427 Lady Superior 5426	The Boston 1760	5	156	365	5	12	10
		28			120	358	414	10	00
		***************************************			214	344	356	10	08
CS Bingham	K W KHOWIES	Grade Merinos.		1					
o Wilhhard	Hibbard	105		1	60	365	1%	12	10
a Ribb rd	Hibbard	69		3	88	355	24	16	0814
on Danna		11		11	47	365	21/4	9	1514
or thinkand (" Hibbard & San	5			113	355	2%	16	11
Denny Drown				0	85	355	2%	15	10
O WELL DOWN					65	365	214	15	00
Tribband					90	345		12	14
Hibbard		and the same of th			DO.	000	N 708	1.4	T.4

Bruised Eye in Colt

ing he struck his eye against the manger,

causing a white scum such as generally

arises from chaff in the eye. I have used hen's oil; he can see but it don't take it off.

Answer .- Bathe the eye with cold water;

then apply the following: Sulphate of zinc,

pulv., ten grains; acetate lead, pulv., ten

grains; rain water, six ounces. Mix all to-

gether and apply with a soft clean sponge

twice a day. If the bowels are constipated,

give a little linseed oil-about two ounces.

No Diagnosis.

I have a five-year old mare that when she

foaled about six weeks ago in some manner

and I worked her some; soon her hip, just

back of the front point, commenced shrink-

ing away similar to what the shoulder does

quite badly. Am unable to determine where the lameness is. Should like to

know the cause and the remedy.

JAY SESSIONS.

having a more satisfactory description we

cannot diagnose the trouble or advise re-

Special Notice.

To anonymous writers asking veterinary

advice through this column permit us to say

it is intended only for the benefit of actual

them, have no reason to find fault if their

communications are consigned to the waste

basket, as without their autograph and ad-

dress we do not recognize them as entitled

Fourth of July Excursion Rates.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, De-

troit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway,

and the Michigan Air Line, and Detroit and

Port Huron Divisions of the Grand Trunk

Railway, have arranged to sell special Excur-

sion Tickets at single fare for the round trip

between all stations on their lines, on July

3rd and 4th, tickets good to return up to and

The custom of making cheap holiday ex-

cursion rates was inaugurated by these lines

some years ago, and the increase of sales year

by year show that their patrons appreciate

PROF. C. V. RILEY, United States entom-

ologist, says a brood of seventeen-year

locusts is due for this year, and may be

looked for in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan,

Wisconsin, Iowa and some counties in

Down in Ohio they are so economical

that some of the agricultural papers "kick"

because the Experiment Station bulletins

are printed on one side of the paper only.

Yet this is chiefly for the convenience of

to such information free.

including July 5th.

the concessions made.

Pennsylvania.

editors.

Answer.-Without seeing the animal or

n case of sweeny. It is now shrunken

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

Maple Rapids, June 18, 1888.

Am unable to determine

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

WIXOM, June 17, 1888.

(Continued from first page.) European nurseries. It referred largely to

methods of cultivation and the way in which business was done. A paper by Herbert Myrick, of Massachu-

setts, was read by W. C. Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., on the work of the Association. Hon. Silas Wilson, of lowa, chairman of the committee on reduction of postage on seeds, bulbs and cuttings, read the report of the United States Postal Improvement Association; which, among other things, recommends that the postage on bulbs, roots, seeds and cuttings be one cent for every eight ounces. Some of the members wished to see plants included on the list of articles in the bill for reduced postage now before Congress. Others thought that was a matter which did not interest nurserymen, and quite a sharp debate followed. Members were recommended to write letters to their political friends at the capital urging the passage of the bill. A motion to send Hon. Silas Wilson to Washington to lock after injured herself so she has since been lame the interests of the Association was so generally opposed that it was withdrawn.

The following members were appointed a committee on transportation: S. M. Emory, Minnesota, chairman; W. Pitkin, Nebraska; Silas Wilson, Iowa: N. H. Albaugh, Ohio; S. D. Willard, of New York. All necessary expenses incurred by the committee in their work will be paid out of the funds of

The committee on nominations recommended the following members as officers and they were unanimously elected: George H. Sweet, New York, President; G. J. Car- garding its nature or treatment. You had penter, Nebraska, Vice-President; Charles | better call a competent veterinary surgeon A. Green, New York, Secretary; A. R. to examine and prescribe for it. Whitney, Illinois, Treasurer; Geo Ohio, S. D. Willard, New York, and S. M. Emery, Minnesota, Executive Committee.

The recommendation of the committee on nominations that the next annual meeting of the Association be held at Chicago was adopted.

Section 5 of the constitution was amended so that the next annual meeting will commence on the first instead of the third Wednesday of June.

Reports of the committees on exhibits and final resolutions were then read. After the usual votes of thanks to the retiring officers, the committees, and the press of Detrait the convention adjourned until next

In conversation with a young member of the Association a reporter was informed that the Association had a secret society within its membership, consisting of only influential men, who really dictated its course, and in whose councils the uninitiaed were not allowed to take part. As he expressed it: "There is a wheel within a el, and us outsiders know nothing of what is done in the secret meetings." convention was largely attended, and the Association appears to be in a healthy con-About all the large nursery firms in the country are members, and it is regarded by them as a valuable adjunct to

eterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary aurgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Free. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered profesionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St. etroit. Mich.

Diseased Milk in Cows.

Novi. June 11, 1888.

Vaterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I keep cows and take the milk to Powers ese factory. One of the cows' milk is not good; you can not see it in the milk; i looks all right and tastes all right, but when they try to make cheese it will damage a whole vat of milk. Put it in glasses the curd will come to the top kind of spongy, and smells bad, and over half of the gla is water. Did you ever see anything like it? If so, can you cure it? One had it at it? If so, can you cure with it.

first and now I have four with it.

WM. ERWIN.

Answer .- Instances of the same character are occasionally found—a cow's milk which will spoil the milk of a dezen other cows in churning butter, and in some cases this can only be determined by testing the milk of each cow separately. A remedy recommended in such cases, usually with favorable results, is the following: Poplar bark, pulv., two ounces; phosphate of lime, pulv., two ounces; Jamaica ginger root, pulv., one ounce. Mix all together, and give one tablespoonful in the feed at night. If this should fail we would advise you to have the milk regularly analyzed to determine the cause of the impurity.

futures No. 2 red for July delivery sold at 841/sc, and August at 887/sc. CORN .- Dull and lower. No. 2 quoted at

sold at 49c. OATS .- Quiet and steady, but lower. No. 2 white quoted at 36% c per bu., and No. 2 mix-

ed at 34%c. August delivery of No. 2 mixed sold at 26%c BARLEY.-Market steady and unchang No. 2 is selling at \$1 58@1 60 \$ cental, and

ton. Market dull.

CLOVER SEED .- Prime for October delivery quoted at \$4 55@4 60 \$ bu.

lots. Car-loads are quoted at 640650 # bu.

CHERSE.—New quoted at 9@9%c for full cream State, 9%@10c for New York, and 8@ 81/2c for Ohio. Skims quoted at 50070. These are jobbing prices. From first hands prices are %chic lower.

limited by the hot weather.

\$2 50@A 19 doz., and very scarce.

BRESWAX .- Steady at 28@300 9 b., as quality.

Stocks large and no inquiry. MAPLE SUGAR .- Good stock is quoted at

Ohio. Market dull. MAPLE SYRUP.—Quoted at \$1@125 \$ ga

DRIED APPLES .- Market quiet at 6% for common, and 7@7%c for evaporated. Demand light.

or 90c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. BALED HAY AND STRAW .- Market quiet.

\$13 for No. 2 timothy; mixed, \$12212 25 \$ ton Straw, \$7. These prices are for car lots of track BEANS.-Quoted at \$2 30@2 35 \$ bu. in car

prices are \$2 40@2 45 \$ bu. Unpicked, \$1 25 @1 90. Market dull, and only small lots from store moving. POTATOES .- The range on old stock con

tinues to be 50280c % bu. out of store, as to quality. New southern are more plentiful and are offered at a slight reduction, or \$3 25 @3 50 W bbl.

of market. Southern are in moderate supply and on fair inquirie rules steady at \$1 25@ 1 35 W bu. California stock is selling at the rate of 21/6 W D.

in the right hind leg, or hip. When she steps her body swings over to the left and her stifle joint turns out away from the and stag grubby hides 1/4 off. She got some better of her lameness APPLES .- New fruit is in fair inquiry at 50

> APRICOTS .- Californias in light demand a \$2 50@3 00 per case.

Wild Goose, viz. \$2 50@2 75 \$24 quart case and \$7@8 @ 2 bu. stand. PEACHES.—The supply was ample and the

taining about one bu. Boxes of 1/4 bu. sold at \$1 25@1 35. STRAWBERRIES .- The market yesterday

was fairly active but the greater part of the arrivals showed the effects of the extremely ot weather and of the frequent rains. No. Clevelands sold at \$7@8 W stand, while soft stock was let go at peddlers' prices. Southern Michigan product sold at \$1 40@1 60 \$ 16 quart case, while bome grown, on light ar rivals, were held \$9210 w stand, outside for fancy.

CIDER.-Common, 8@9c, and clarified, 10 subscribers; any one neglecting to give us @11c # gal. their name and address, that we may know

15c; Bavarian, 23@27c; Bohemian, 25@30c. POULTRY.-Live quoted as follows: 17c. Per pair, pigeons, 25c.

EARLY VEGETABLES .- Dealers are sell ing at the following range of prices: Tomatoes, \$1 25@1 50 39 16 bu, box. Cucumbers, 40 250c ₩ doz. Lettuce, 40250c ₩ bu. Radishes, 12@15c % doz. bunches. Onions, 25c % doz. bunches. Spinach, 20@25 W bu. Pie plant, 20225 \$ doz. bunches. Vegetable oysters, 50@55c @ doz. bunches. Cabbage, \$4 @4 25 % crate. Asparagus, 45@50 % doz. bunches. Green peas, \$1 50 % bu, case. String beans, \$2 % bu. box. Wax beans, 85@ 95c per 1/4 bu. box. Egg plant, \$1 25@1 50 \$

Mess, ner	W						 		 14	25	@14	50
Family							 		15	50	@15	75
Short cle	ar						 		 16	25	@16	50
Lard in t	lerces,	48	B				 			736		814
Lard in k	egs, W	TO.					 			814	0	84
Hams, 🦬	D						 			1114	0	113
Shoulder	s. W D.						 			73		8
Choice be	con,	I	١				 			10%		104
Extra me	ss beef	. p	er	t	b	1	 				0 7	50
Tallow,	9 D						 			8%	a ·	4

HAY .- The following is a record of the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday-8 loads: Three at \$15; two a \$18 and \$15 50; one at \$17.

Wednesday—14 loads: Five at \$15; three \$14; two at \$18 and 16; one at \$17 and \$13 50. Thursday—6 loads: Three at \$17; one at \$16, \$15 50 and \$12. Teachers during vacation, farmers' sons when work is slack on the farm, and any others not fully and profitably employed, can earn something to their advantage by apply-Friday—15 loads: Five at \$17; three at \$16 and \$14; one at \$17 50, \$16 50, \$15 25 and to B. F. Johnson & Co., Main St., Richmond,

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, June 23, 1888. FLOUR.-The decline in wheat has compelled sellers of flour to shade prices, and Michigan brands show a decline of 10c. Que-

ations on car lots are as follows: fichigan roller process...... 4 25

WHRAT .- The whole tendency has been toward a lower range of prices, and there has been a heavy drop in both spot and futures The week closes with a dull and depresse tone to the market, and this seems general with all markets this side of the Atlantic. Stocks are light, but so is the demand, and the fine weather is helping the "bear" movement to reduce prices. Closing prices yester day were as follows: No. 1 white, 891/40; No. 2 red, 86@871/c; No. 3 red was not tested. In

Clark sold Sullivan & F 4 fair shipping steers av 1,197 lbs at \$4 10; 2 thin cows to Clancy av 850 lbs at \$2 50 and 4 stockers to Brooks av 532 lbs at the same price. C Roe sold John Robinson a good cow weighing 1,160 ibs at \$3.25. Clark sold Sullivan & F 9 stockers av 984 ba at \$3.

lbs at \$3.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 19 head of thin butchers' stock av 873 lbs at \$2 90, and a cow weighing 1,280 lbs at

There was only 105 sheep on sale. They averaged 58 lbs and sold at \$2 50 per hundred.

Only two small lots of hogs were offered One of 14 av 166 lbs sold at \$5 35 and one of 16 av 162 lbs at \$5 50.

King's Yards. Friday, June 22, 1888. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with ,090 head of cattle on sale, nine loads of which were westerns. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but there was more cattle than needed and sellers had to suffer. For shipping cattle and the best grades of butchers' took prices were 15@25 cents lower than ast week. Good butchers' stock averaged about 25 cents lower, while common to fair ots sold very irregular, owing to the competition of the western cattle. In some intances the variation was small compared with the prices of one week ago, and then in other cases sales were made at a decline of fully 50 cents per hundred. Taken altogether the market was a very unsatisfactory one for sellers, and it closed weak, with some cattle

Purdy sold McGee a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 795 ibs at \$2 50. Merritt sold Wreford & Beck 16 good shipping steers av 1,205 lbs at \$4 40 and 5 good utchers' steers to Genther av 990 lbs at \$4.
White sold Hersch 6 good butchers' steers
v 1,040 lbs at \$4 35.
Hauser sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers

av 1,040 lbs at \$4 25 and 9 to J Wreford av 945 s at \$3 90.

Gleason sold Orleng 6 good butchers' steers and heifers av 820 ibs at \$4 10. Guthrie sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 25 head of good butchers' stock av 840 lbs a

Culver soid McIntire a mixed lot of 14 ead of thin butchers' stock av 720 lbs at \$2.75. Lewis sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 10 ead of good butchers' stock av 1,046 lbs at Dennis sold R Caplis a mixed lot of 24 head of thin butchers' stock av 830 ibs at \$3.
Culver sold Marx 2 good butchers' steers

\$6 15, and a six-load bunch av 1,435 ibs sold at \$6 121/2. Dressed-beef men were the prin Cuiver soid mark 2 good butchers steels av 1,090 lbs at \$4.

Purdy seld Kolb a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 742 lbs at \$3.

Sullivan & F soid McGee 65 mixed westerns av 950 lbs at \$2.75.

Beardsley soid Fairman 21 stockers av 786 lbs at \$2.80 and 3 good butchers' steers to Monahior av 020 lbs at \$4.

Marshick av 920 lbs at \$4.
Gienn sold Reagan a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 662 lbs at \$2.25.
Henderson sold Nott a mixed lot of 7 head Texas bulls at \$1 70@2 50; calves av 160 to 200 lbs at \$3 50@4, and Texas steers av 780 to

of fair butchers' stock av 847 lbs at \$3 25. Pierson sold Brooka 11 stockers av 782 lbs Cuiver sold Brooka 4 stockers av 770 ibs at Mason sold Sullivan & F 4 thin cows av

1,090 lbs at \$2 60.
Purdy soid Sullivan & F 5 good butchers' steers av 1,064 lbs at \$4.
Killen sold Burt Spencer 8 stockers av 791 bs at \$3. Harvey sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of

19 head of thin butchers' stock av 848 lbs at butchers' steers av 1.035 lbs at \$4. C Roe sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot of 20 head of good butchers' stock av 953 lbs \$3 50. Wreford & Beck sold Cross 20 mixed west-

erns av 983 lbs at \$2 35 and 31 to Kelly av 664 lbs at \$2 60. 664 lbs at \$2.60.

Killen sold Denk a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 755 lbs at \$2.75.

Purdy sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 10 week. Shipments 22,828. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 18,317. The demand for hogs was active and prices were 5 ad of good butchers' stock av 854 lbs at 50 and 15 feeders to Burt Spencer av cents higher than on Saturday. Poor to

prime light sold at \$5 50@5 65; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 60@5 85; skips and culls, \$3 50@5 30. Prices were 5 cents higher on Tuesday, declined 5@10 cents on Wednesday, 944 lbs at \$3. Hauser sold Sullivan & F 8 good cows av 1,217 lbs at \$3 50.
Giddings sold Bussell a mixed lot of 20 d of fair butchers' stock av 899 lbs at and on Thursday ruled easy at the the previous day. On Friday the receipts numbered 15,000. Prices were unchanged,

Wreford & Beck sold Phillips & Wreford 30 mixed westerns av 696 lbs at \$2 90.

Sprague sold Kamman a mixed lot of 7 lead of thin butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$3. Brown & Spencer sold John Robinso mixed lot of 16 head of good butchers' stock

av 965 ibs at \$3 40.

Downer sold McIntire a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 615 lbs at \$2 50 Gleason sold Cross a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 741 lbs at \$3 20. Purdy sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 12

head of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at Craver sold Kelly a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 844 lbs at \$2 60. Gleason sold Reagan a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 796 lbs at \$2.75: 5 bulls to Nott av 950 lbs at \$240, and 3 thin cows to Sullivan & F at the same price.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 1,051 head. The bottom has fell completely out of the sheep market. For the offerings this week the demand was light and sales were hard to make even at a decline of 50 cents per hun-

ired below the rates ruling last week. Sweet sold Purdy 34 av 82 lbs at \$3 30. Church sold Morey 29 av 77 lbs at \$3 50. Farnam sold Monahan 86 av 70 lbs at \$2 75. Glenn sold Pierson 82, part lambs, av 67 lbs

Whittaker sold Purdy 124, part lambs, av 72 lbs at \$3 25.

Morris sold Monahan 35 av 76 lbs at \$2 60. Campbell sold Purdy 22 av 98 lbs at \$3 25.

Hoimes sold Purdy 65 av 86 lbs at \$3 50. Sprague sold Purdy 20 av av 82 lbs at \$3 25. Longeor sold Morey 97 av 75 lbs at \$3 25. Culver sold Switzer & Ackley 129, part ambs, av 86 ibs at \$4. HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 607 head.

The demand for hogs was active to the extent of the supply and the receipts were closed ont at an advance of 5 cents per hundred over the prices of last week. Campbell sold Webb Bros 21 av 175 lbs at

Bordine sold Webb Bros 61 av 151 lbs at \$5 65 and 9 av 234 lbs at \$5 60 Howard sold Rauss 8 av 190 lbs at \$5 70. Sweet sold Rauss 9 av 112 lbs at \$5 50. Lane sold Webb Bros 30 av 235 lbs at \$5 60. Serviss sold Rauss 42 av 168 lbs at \$5 67½. Terry sold Rauss 11 av 179 lbs at \$5 70. Terry soid Rauss 27 av 168 ibs at \$5 65. Church sold Rauss 21 av 199 ibs at \$5 60. Beardsley sold Rauss 9 av 175 ibs at \$5 70. McMullen sold Rauss 22 av 166 ibs at \$6 65.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 128238 against 12,801 the previous week. The cattle market opened ip on Monday with 213 car loads on sale The demand was a little slow and prices lower than at the close on Saturday. Extra teers were quoted at \$5 60@5 75; choice 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, \$5 40@5 60; good 1,300 to 1.400 lbs \$5@5 25; light butchers' steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. \$4@4 30; common to good butchers' stock \$3@4; stockers, \$2 75@3 25; feeders, \$3 25@ 3 50. Prices declined 5@10 cents on Tuesday and 10@15 cents more on Wednesday, with nothing doing on Thursday. On Friday the receipts were light, and the market weak, closing at the following

QUOTATIONS: Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.

Good beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400.

Medium Gradea—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,700 to 1,200 lbs, to fair to good quality. 85 40@5 78 5 00@5 25 NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

was a fair demand for the best grades of sheep at about the closing prices of the previous week, but common lots were dull and prices irregular. Some very choice Michigan sheep sold at \$5@5 25; fair to good 75 to 85 lbs sheep sold at \$4@4 25 and culis at \$3 25@3 75. There was only a few sheep on sale up to Thursday and prices were unchanged. On Friday there was a little better feeling in the sheep trade. Common to fair sheep sold at \$3 50@4; fair to good \$4@4 50; good to choice, \$4 50@5; spring lambs, \$5@7.

good to choice, \$4 50@5; spring lambs, \$5@7

as to quality.

Hoos.—Receipts 41,057, against 45,279 the

previous week. There was 66 car load of hogs on sale Monday. For medium grade the market was 5 cents higher, with Yorkers

weak. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$5 60 (\$5 85; fair do, \$5 45@5 50; selected medium weights, \$5 85@5 95; pigs, \$5@5 25. Price

were 5610 cents lower on Tuesday, but this decline was recovered on Wednesday, and on Thursday the market was steady. On Friday hogs were in fair demand and the market steacy. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$5.75

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 41,376 against 38,411

reek. Shipments 8,398. The receipts of cat-

tle on Monday numbered 10,641 head, of

which about 4.000 were Texans. The best

grades of cattle declined 10 cents and other

classes 15@20 cents from Saturday's prices

No real prime beeves were on sale. Some

av 1,600 lbs sold at \$6 25; two loads sold at

cipal buyers. Eastern shippers and export

ers purchased about 5,000 cattle at \$4 25@6 25.

Most of the beef cattle sold at \$5 20@5 70.

Grass-fed natives, sold freely at \$4@4 60, with

some at \$3 80@3 90. Cows sold at \$2@2 50

1,146 lbs at \$2 60@4 25, principally at \$3@3 25.

The market on Tuesday was weak and 10@15

cents lower. On Wednesday there was an-

other decline of 5@10 cents, and on Thursday

ruled slow but steady. On Friday there were

7.500 cattle received. The demand was fairly

active and the market steady. The following

QUOTATIONS:

on to choice cows, 850 to 1,100

Hogs.-Receipts 69,097 against 100,116 last

but the close was weak. Poor to prime light soid at \$5 40@5 60; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 45@5 75; skips and culls, \$4@5 25.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in case. ROYAL BAKING, FOWDER CO. 106 Wall Street Mew York

FRY SEEDS.

D.M.FERRY&CO.

For \$7,000.

W. E. CURRIE.

CLARE, MICH.

are admitted to be the Largest Seedsmen in the world. D. M. FERRY & CO'S

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Fancy native cows and heifers

Texas steers 740 to 1,100 lbs... Stock steers, 500 to 900,......

oor to best bulls, 900 to 1.800 lbs

Feeding steers, 500 to 900............

were the closing

@5 85; fair do, \$5 55@5 65; selected n

weights, \$5 85@5 90, with one load at \$6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE REASON WHY

ACME PREPARED HOUSE PAINTS Are Superior to All Other Brands of House Paints

BECAUSE

they are HONESTLY MADE from the PUREST AND BEST materials. They are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, ACME WHITE LEAD & COLOR WORKS.

DETROIT, Manufacturers of Everything in the Paint Line.

DETROIT, MONDAY, July 2 ONE DAY ONLY. SHEEF.—Receipts 42,600, against 28,200 the previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday consisted of 80 car loads. There was a fair demand for the best grades of

At Michigan Ave. and 10th St. P. T. Barnum's

GREAT LONDON CIRCUS.

Paris Olympia Hippodrome, and Monster World's Fair.

15--Tremendously Big Shows Combined--15 Circuses in 3 Rings. 2 Menageries in 2 tents.

Horse Fair, 380 Horses in special tent. Paris Olympia Hippodrome. Huge Elevated Stage Performances. Museum of Living Wonders Artificial Lake of Real Water. Talking Seals, Trained Zebras, Elephants,

Ostriches, Giraffes, &c.

JUMBO as natural as life, and his big SKELETON. CAPT. PAUL BOYTON. THE QUATIC MARVEL



Real Wild Moorish Caravan,

Genuine Tribe of Wandering Bedouins. Algerian Dancing Girls.

Arabian Horses, War Weapons, &c. Thrilling Races, Daring Feats, Amazing Acts. JAPANESE TROUPE OF EXPERTS. 100 Sensational and Novel Displays. 200 Phenomenal and Dashing Performers

"IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE ANOTHER SUCH SHOW." TWO PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, 2 and 8 P.M. Doors open at 12.30 and 6.30 p. m.

1000 New Features never before seen.

Admission to all, 50 cts. Children under 9 years, 25 cts. All tents remain up until 9 o'clock at night.

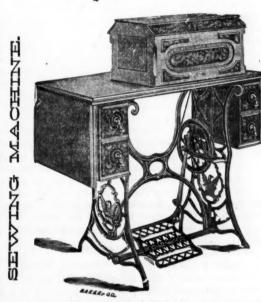
TREMENDOUS NEW FREE STREET PARADE. With a myriad absolutely new features, at 9 o'clock a. m.

ROUTE AS FOLLOWS: Michigan Ave. to 9th St., to Locust St., to Grand River Ave. o Woodward Ave., to Monroe Ave., to Randolph St., to Gratiot St., to Brush St., to Jefferson Ave., to Woodward Ave., and to Michigan Ave. to show grounds. To accommodate visitors, reserved numbered seats will be sold at the regular price, and admission tickets at the usual slight advance at C. J. WHITNEY & Co's Music House,

Low Excursion Rates on all Railroads WILL EXHIBIT AT PONTIAC, JULY 3. @

BUY THE BEST and SAVE MONE

One-Quarter the Usual Price!



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presents the Machine which we sell at \$17 and throw in a Year's Subsoription to the Farmer. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaratteed to give satisfaction. We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents' and dealers' profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering from us. A full set of attachments included with each Machine, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction or it may be returned and the money will be refunded. Address

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GENERAL COMMISSION DEALERS

C. G. HAMPTON, Detroit, Mich FOR SALE!

6,000 ACRES within thirty miles of the city of COLUMBIA, SC On main line of railroad. Well timbered, adapted to stock raising and produces all grains. Address the undersigned, who will attend to all transfers and investments. ALS CON & PATTON Attorneys-at-Law, Columbia. South Carolins.

For 90 days will price all my choice registered and unregistered ewes. None reserved as I go to England C. S. BINGHAM, Vernon, Mich.

WE BUY Potatoes, Apples, Hay Beans, Eggs, Produces

HATHEWAY & CO.

22 Central Wharf, Boston,

Sstablished 1878—Members Chamber Commerce

90.

steers av 1,147 lbs at \$4 40 and 3 good steer and a cow av 1,366 lbs at \$3 70. Spicer sold Sullivan & F9 good butchers' steers av 1,047 lbs at \$3 90 and 3 good shipping 48c per bu., and No. 4 at 47c. No. 2 yellow steers av 1,160 lbs at \$4 25. C Roe seld Kellogg 30 stockers av 801 lbs

No. 3 at \$1 48@153. Receipts in this market the past week were 1,000 bu., and the ship-

ments were nothing. FRED .- Michigan bran quoted at \$12 00 \$

RYE .-- Quoted at 58@63c w bu. in bagged BUTTER.-Market lower and dull. Dairy quoted at 10@12c for fair to good, 18@14c for choice, and 15c for fancy. Creamery quiet at 17@18c. Receipts large except of fancy dairy, which is scarce.

BGGS .- Prices are firm, and the market is steady at 15c for fresh receipts. Demand

FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, box, 1650@7 00; oranges, Messinas, \$6 50@7 p box; cocoanuts, \$ 100, \$3 75@4 25; bananas, yellow, \$ bunch, \$1 75@2 50. Figs, 11@ 12c for layers, 14@16c for fancy. Pineapples,

HONEY .- Market dull; now quoted at 14@ 15c for choice comb and 10c for extracted.

9@10e \$ b. for Michigan and 11@12e for

SALT .- Michigan, 85c per bbl. in car lots. I should like a remedy for my colt's eye. He is about two months old, and while nurs-

Baled quoted at \$14@14 50 for No. 1 and

ots for city picked mediums. From store

ONIONS .- Bermudas can be considered out

HIDES .- Green city, 5c \$ b., country 5%@ 6c; cured, 6@7c; green calf, 6@6%c; salted do, 6%@7c;sheep-skins, 50c@\$125 each; bulls

@60c per 1/2 bu. boxes, and \$3 50 per bbl. PLUMS .-- The market showed very fair activity and former prices were realized on

market ruled steady at \$4@4 50 W case con-

HOPS .- State nominal at 8@14c \$ b.; New York, 15@18c; Washington Territory, 13@ Chickens, 81/2090 P. D.; roosters, 405c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 8c; spring chickens, 16@

doz. Cauliflower, \$1 50@? # doz. PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork and lard are

sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the

Tuesday—16 loads; Five at \$15; four at \$16; two at \$15 50; one at \$17, \$14 50, \$14, \$13

At the Michigan Central Yards. Friday, June 22, 1888. CATTLE. The receipts of cattle at these yards pum bered 442 head, against 263 last week, several loads of which were through catttle. The market opened up dull and although the offerings were light, yet some of the seiler were unable to dispose of their cattle and had to ship them out. Prices on the best cattle were 15@25 cents lower than those of one week ago, and on the common lots the decline was somewhat more.

QUOTATIONS: Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,800 00@5 25 to 1,450 lbs... to 1,450 lbs. Seeds, weighing 1,300
Choice steers, fine, fat and we formed, 1,00 to 1,300 lbs. Good steers, weil fatted, weighing 950 to 1,100 lbs. 39004 25 Good mixed butchers' stock—Light thin cows, heifers and light steers. 34023 75 Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls 25023 00 Stockers. 25023 00 Bulls. 25023 25 IFrazel gold Spills. Frazel sold Sullivan & F 12 good shipping

Situated in Isabella County, three miles south and west of the booming R. R. center, Clare Village. Soil, clay loam. (0 acres old improved in crop; 50 acres more easily made ready for wheat; 200 acres choicest hard woods—valuable timber—4,000 maple trees; 20 acres elm and tamarac flat easily drained; new modern house and modern stone bas ment barn. 4024; horse barn 16226; 2 good stone wells. Small spring creek runs through the place the long way. Money in logs and wood. For further particulars address